FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ISLAMIC WORLD LEAGUE CALLS FOR BOYCOTT OF ISRAEL

ID311948 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Excerpt] The Islamic World League has called on the Arab world in particular and the Islamic world in general to boycott every government which recognizes the Israeli enemy's decision to annex Arab Jerusalem or which aids it or permits the transfer of its embassy to Jerusalem, politically, economically and culturally.

The call was contained in a statement issued today by the General Secretariat of the League. The League strongly denounced the Israeli enemy Knesset's decision annexing Arab Jerusalem and making it the unified capital of the Zionist entity.

The League also called on the Arab and Islamic countries to act quickly at the UN Security Council, the UN General Assembly, the OAU, and at all world platforms, to insure the adoption of positive measures that would secure the checking of the racist regime in Israel and its punishment if it continues to aggress on the Arab and Islamic countries.

The statement of the Islamic World League also called for the mobilization of the capabilities of the Arab and Islamic countries and their intellectual, human and military resources in preparation for the declaration of a holy jihad, which, in the face of this flagrant aggression, has become a duty of all Muslims, demanding from them the offer of their lives and money for the sake of the retrieval and liberation of Jerusalem from the grip of Zionist racism and its restoration to the Islamic world as a free city representing Islam's tolerance in its dealings with all religions. The statement of the General Secretariat of the Islamic World League called on the General Secretariat of the Arab League to make an urgent move to face this catastrophe and to take the scientific measures that can put an end to this aggression.

The statement of the Islamic World League called on all peace-loving countries which have ties of vital interests with the Arab and Islamic worlds, to place their political weight on the side of the Arabs and the Muslims.

In conclusion, the Islamic World League asserted that this grave decision, which considers Jerusalem the unified capital of Israel forever, will not be the last of the aggressive decisions, but it is certainly the one that inflicts most humiliation on the Arabs and on all their resources and capabilities. Let our Islamic nation rise to the challenge! Let deeds and not words be the reply to this abominable Zionist arrogance!

Cables to Carter, Waldheim

ID010848 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0645 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Mecca--Shaykh Muhammad Ali al-Harakan, general secretary of the Islamic World League, has called the American President and Kurt Waldheim, general secretary of the United Nations, appealing to them to intervene to put a halt to the new Israeli aggression represented in annexing Jerusalem and considering it a capital of the Zionist entity.

Here follows the cable of Shaykh al-Harakan to the American President Carter:

Your Excellency, the American President Jimmy Carter, Washington.

The unjust aggressive decision taken by the Israeli Knesset considering Jerusalem an eternal unified capital of Israel is considered a flagrant insult to the whole human accumulation of civilization and noble values produced by divine creeds. I need not place before you documents proving the Arabism of Jerusalem since the era of Khalifah 'Umar ibn al-Khattab, may God be pleased with him. I am certain that you know this and realize it. However, I appeal to your human conscience to exert all your efforts and to intervene with all political weight to put a halt to this aggression with which Israel is inciting the Arabs and Muslims in all parts of the world. I would like to remind your excellency that by this unjust aggressive action Israel is profoundly harming America's position in the world and especially among the Arabs and Muslims who, by conviction and with certainty, believe that had it not been for America's backing and support Israel would not have resorted to this action. Hence, I beg your excellency in the name of all the Islamic peoples represented in the Islamic World League to endeavor to correct this tyrannic situation to avoid the grave reactions which could result from it.

Please accept my profound greetings.

Shaykh al-Harakan also sent the following cable to the secretary general of the United Nations, Kurt Waldheim.

The unjust aggressive decision adopted by the Israeli Knesset which considers Jerusalem the eternal unified capital of Israel is considered a blatant blot and an insult to the whole human accumulation of civilization and an aggression against all noble values produced by the just divine creeds. I need not place before you documents proving the Arabism and Islamic nature of Jerusalem since the era of 'Umar ibn al-Khattab may God be pleased with him. I am certain that you know and realize this. However, I appeal to human conscience through your international organization to intervene with all your political weight to put an end to this hated Israeli arrogance. Also I appeal to you in the name of the Islamic peoples represented in the Islamic World League to acquaint world public opinion with the reality of this disgraceful disregard of the sentiments of millions of Arabs and Muslims who were insulted by this decision which could produce extremely grave reactions which could strike at peace, especially in the explosive Middle East region.

PLO ASKS EEC TO CONDEMN ANNEXATION OF JERUSALEM

LD311220 Kuwait KUNA in English 1023 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Beirut, July 31 (KUNA)--The Palestine Liberation Organization called on the European Common Market members Thursday to condemn Israel's move on Jerusalem declaring the city the indivisible capital of the Zionist state. The demand was delivered to the nine ambassadors of the European countries in Beirut by the head of the PLO Political Department, the Palestinian news agency (WAFA) said.

KUWAIT

CROWN PRINCE CRITICIZES U.S. STAND ON JERUSALEM

LD311050 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] His highness the crown prince and prime minister, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah, stressed that the Israeli decision aimed at annexing occupied Arab Jerusalem to Israel will not alter the stand of the Arab nation and its determination to liberate its occupied territories including the holy city of Jerusalem and to achieve a just solution which will insure for the Palestinian people their right to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state on their national soil.

In a statement to the radio and television representative his highness made it clear that the Israeli stand is no more than a continuation of the expansionist and aggressive policy which Israel has been bent on pursuing, challenging world public opinion represented by the United Nations and its resolutions, whether those passed at the General Assembly or at the Security Council.

His highness pointed out that the United States, instead of criticizing the Israeli stand, deliberately attacked the resolution of the UN General Assembly which calls for Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, including the city of Jerusalem, by a date no later than 15 November, and calls for the right to self-determination for the Palestinian people and the right to establish their independent state.

He stated that what is astonishing is that the United States stood by the side of wrong instead of standing with right, especially in view of the Israeli arrogance being derived from the unrestricted American support for Israel's designs and its expansionist policy at the expense of the legitimate Arab right.

His highness went on to add that the whole world knows well that the United States, if it so wishes, could influence the Israeli decision in view of Israel's total dependence on America in everything which enables it to continue its arrogance and challenge of the international community. His highness stressed that the American stand conflicts with U.S. interests and may be subjected to further deterioration of its relations and interests with the Arab and Islamic worlds.

Minister's Denunciation of Israel

LD311200 Kuwait KUNA in English 1015 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Kuwait, July 31 (KUNA)--The Kuwaiti acting foreign minister condemned Thursday the Israeli move declaring Jerusalem its indivisible capital.

The Jerusalem move contradicts all international laws, Shaykh Salim as-Sabah who is also defense minister said.

It is high time for all Islamic countries to make a new initiative for the liberation of the holy city, he said.

Islamic countries should take immediate action in this respect and should wait for nothing, As-Sabah said.

Meanwhile, all potentials of the Islamic world should be utilized in efforts to regain the holy city, the acting foreign minister said. Informed sources here said today extensive contacts are under way on highest Arab levels to assess the repercussions of the Israeli lawon Jerusalem. Concentrated efforts are being made to ensure that the Arab countries adopt a unified policy in confronting this new development, those sources added.

Observers said a strong retaliatory move is planned by the Arabs which would lead to an Israeli retreat, but those observers declined to elaborate further. The Arab League is behind a new approach that all member nations will sever diplomatic and economic relations with any country which moves its embassy to Jerusalem. Contacts are also being made by the Arab League to Islamic countries to urge them to take similar steps, it was reported.

OMAN

'PROMINENT' MEMBER OF PFLO SURRENDERS TO GOVERNMENT

LD311554 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 31 Jul 80 EA

[Excerpts] Salim Ahmad al-Ghassani, one of the prominent members of the terrorist front which calls itself the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman and which is fostered by the Aden government which is itself an agent of the Soviet Union, has returned to the fold of legality by surrendering to the government of the sultanate and declaring his allegiance to His Majesty Sultan Qabus, his rightly-guided government and the beloved Omani homeland.

Salim al-Ghassani stressed that his return to the fold of the homeland and its true leadership had come after he had realized his mistaken path [words indistinct] and the misguided line being followed by the so-called front and its subversive philosophy. Salim al-Ghassani expressed his pleasure at returning to his homeland and its rightly-guided leadership. He stressed his deep regret for the period he spent in rebellion and disobedience. He declared that he returned to his homeland to join its triumphant procession behind its rightly-guided leadership.

Salim al-Ghassani stated that the so-called Popular Front's existence has ended and only a dozen or so remnants remain which are well-known as agents of and links with the Soviet Union and Aden as is their attempt to maintain their presence after their complete failure has been confirmed. The (?aforementioned official) disclosed the connection of elements of this front with the Soviet Union and world communism and their embracement of subversive principles. He said: The leadership of the so-called Popular Front is now trying to further cement its connection with communism and the Eastern bloc. He spoke on the breakdown that the front is suffering and the divisions that are daily increasing between its elements: their lack of confidence in one another, their selfishness and the personal interests which preoccupy each of them to the extent that they are exploiting the assistance they are receiving for private individual interests in setting up companies and investing funds in their private accounts. Thus South Yemen is adopting, arming and training the remaining elements so as to implement Soviet designs and ambitions in the area in order to control the oil, mineral and other resources and to dominate the area.

On the change that took place recently in South Yemen and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's recent visits to the states of the area, Salim al-Ghassani said that the change that occurred there is but a change in faces and that the aim of getting closer to the Arab states is to obtain financial assistance and aid which the rulers of South Yemen need on the one hand, to create trouble and instability in the area, and on the other, to deflect the resentment of its Muslim Arab people. He stressed that the change in South Yemen does not at all [words indistinct] with regard to Arab issues, commitment to the Arab destiny and participation in serving Arab stands.

SAUDI ARABIA

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS ISRAELI DECISION ON JERUSALEM

LD010754 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0530 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Excerpts] At-Ta'if, 1 Aug (SPA)--The royal court had issued a statement strongly condemning the decision made by the Israeli Knesset regarding the city of Jerusalem. Here follows the text of the royal court statement:

In the name of God the most merciful and most compassionate. This decision is considered a new and blatant challenge to the UN resolutions and a clear expression of the continuing Israeli occupation of Arab territory and the holy city of Jerusalem. It is a new aggressive step against the Arab and Islamic nation. We strongly condemn this decision which in fact is a new document which indicates this loathsome Israeli expansion and arrogance.

Despite the continuing Israeli violations day after day and despite the continuing challenges of international resolutions, especially UN resolutions, this step is now considered a grave decision which calls for the awakening of the world's conscience to stand against this criminal measure which aims at defiling the holy city of Jerusalem and placing it under Israeli control forever, totally disregarding the sacred feelings of the believers in the world.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia absolutely believes that there will be no peace and stability in the region unless a just peace is achieved which grants the Palestinians the right to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state on their land and in their homeland, and the return of the Arab territories the way they were before 1967.

PDRY

CHAIRMAN RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU

LD311836 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 31 Jul 80 EA

[Summary] Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad this morning received a written message from Haile Mariam Mengistu, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, delivered by Ethiopian Foreign Minister Gedle-Giorgis Peleke, the ADEN NEWS AGENCY reports. "During the meeting, Comrade Peleke conveyed to Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad the greetings of Comrade Mengistu and his wish for progress and success to democratic Yemen. He discussed with him aspects of future cooperation between the two friendly countries to serve the interests of the Yemeni and Ethiopian peoples and of stability and peace in the area." 'Ali Nasir Muhammad noted the development of bilateral relations and stressed the Yemeni Socialist Party's desire to continue to deepen and expand these relations in the interest of the two peoples.

LEADERS REPORTEDLY RECOMMEND SUSPENSION OF TRIPARTITE TALKS

NC312023 Cairo DPA in Arabic 1945 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Cairo, 31 July--Egyptian Government leaders met here today to formulate Cairo's reaction to Israel's official annexation of East Jerusalem. Sources have stated that it is very likely that Egypt will seek the suspension of the U.S.-Egyptian-Israeli negotiations on Palestinian autonomy.

The meeting was attended by Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and First Deputy Prime Minister Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din.

Egyptian sources say that continuation of the tripartite negotiations on autonomy for the West Bank of Jordan and Gaza would be futile unless the Americans can save the situation. The sources say that the report prepared during today's meeting in Cairo includes a recommendation for suspending the tripartite negotiations on the grounds that their continuation with the present Israeli Government "is useless." President as-Sadat's meeting with his ministers, scheduled to be held Saturday morning, has been postponed until Saturday evening.

AS-SADAT TO DEFINE STAND ON JERUSALEM BILL 2 AUGUST

NC311609 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has told our correspondent that Saturday, the day after tomorrow, President Anwar as-Sadat will define Egypt's stance on the latest Israeli measure--approved by the Knesset yesterday--proclaiming Jerusalem the capital of Israel after a meeting he will hold with Vice President Husni Mubarak, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister [title as received] Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din and First Foreign Minister Under Secretary Usamah al-Baz. As-Sadat will define the stance in light of the report prepared by Husni Mubarak after today's meeting with Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, Kamal Hasan 'Ali and 'Usamah al-Baz during which they discussed the future effects of the Israeli Knesset decision.

Our correspondent has learned that Egypt is currently holding contacts with the United States in the wake of the Israeli decision. The U.S. ambassador in Cairo will convey his country's stand to Egyptian officials in the next 2 days.

GHALI INTERVIEWED ON KNESSET DECISION, PEACE PROCESS

LD311358 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Interview with Egyptian Minister of State Butrus Ghali by Diddier Ades in Paris--date not given]

[Text] [Question] Mr Minister, at the UN General Assembly you voted once again, for Israel to withdraw between now and 15 November from all the territories which have been occupied since 1967. Do you not think that you are endangering, to some extent, the agreements that you yourself signed at Camp David?

[Answer] No. First of all, the formula which was adopted was not as precise as you have just expressed it. Secondly, there is a kind of complementary relationship between the main principles of Camp David and the resolutions which were passed at the United Nations. We have in fact tried to maintain this relationship between the two texts inasfar as we think that Camp David is a fact, we have obtained certain basic principles, and we are interested in continuing negotiations on this basis.

Secondly, I do not think there is a contradiction between our diplomatic action on the tripartite level--the negotiations we are having with the Israelis and the Americans--on the one hand, and our diplomatic action at the UN level, or at the level of the OAU or of other regional or continental groups, as these actions take place on different levels and are all aimed at the same goal, which is a peaceful solution to the Middle East crisis, to help the Palestinian people exercise their right to self-determination.

[Question] At the same time the Knesset in Jerusalem has just, once again, confirmed Jerusalem as eternal capital. Do you not run the risk of finding yourself in an artificial situation? Could negotiations again end up in a stalemate?

[Answer] Certainly, this decision which has been taken by the Knesset is a new obstacle to the peace process. It is a regression. But it must be remembered that this same Knesset has adopted several resolutions which have never been applied. I will remind you of the one in January 1957 which was to annex the Sinai and consider Sinai an integral part of Israel. Since then there has been a peace treaty which has been signed that follows the opposite direction, since we are in the process of taking Sinai back. So, without for a single moment underestimating the importance of the motion adopted by the Israeli parliament, I think that all of this must be put into a broader context--that there is a confrontation. The current Israeli Government is to some extent incapable of tackling problems, the real problems, in order to try to achieve peace, but while other alternatives have not been obtained, whether it be in the context of a European initiative or in the context of an African initiative, or even in the context of the new initiative which has no link with the old initiatives, the only context in which we can continue to act remains, in the final analysis, the peace agreements which we have concluded. I agree, and I can tell you so, that the chances of success are very limited, but limited as these chances of success may be, we must continue to negotiate until the American negotiations, or the result of the American elections give us a new situation, or other possibilities, other situations. But in the current situation I think it is important that the momentum, the dynamics of peace be maintained throughout these negotiations.

[Question] You have other alternatives. There is perhaps the weight of Europe. At the moment everything seems to be at a standstill until, more or less, next March or April, perhaps even May. The Western world is right in the middle of an election buildup. The United States, Germany, France--all your supporters, all those who on their own (?carry weight) in the negotiations, are in a period of transition.

[Answer] I agree with you, but you know here too one must not exaggerate the importance of these elections, as the negotiating process is a process which is continuous. And the dynamics of negotiations must continue to be maintained despite the fact that there is the possibility of elections in this, that or another country.

[Question] Do you mean that you can negotiate in a serious manner and with chances for success without external intervention, without the support of the West or the great powers?

[Answer] No, I agree, but if we interrupt the negotiations the interruption will create problems for us that are so great that it is in our interests to maintain the rhythm of the negotiations, even if there is a chance that these negotiations will give minimal results. This is what I mean. So negotiations must be maintained for their own sake.

[Question] Between the weight of America and the weight of Europe, the European initiative and the trip--Gaston Thorn's mission--do you now have to choose, do you have to believe in one more than the other? Where do you pin your hopes?

[Answer] No. We pin our hopes on men of good will from all parts of the world. We are in favour of the European initiative. We wish every success to Gaston Thorn's mission. In another context we hope that the tripartitie negotiations with the Americans can continue to maintain their momentum. We also hope that certain African heads of state with whom I have had the opportunity to hold discussions are planning another African initiative. We are, therefore, in favour of support which comes from different international groupings and on different levels. The main thing is to maintain this constant pressure for peace, for negotiation, for dialogue, despite the new obstacles which emanate from the current Israeli Government, whether it be the law which has just been passed by the Knesset, whether it be the establishment of new settlements, whether it be [words indistinct] action against the Palestinian population in the West Bank and Gaza, and which is completely incompatible with human rights. Despite all these obstacles, despite this false progress by the current Israeli Government, I think we must continue to negotiate.

[Question] What do you think about Westerners? Are you able to trust them when, in complete unison, complete agreement, they were able to forget their old friends, particularly the shah?

[Answer] Listen, that's a pessimistic view of things. I am an optimist, and you will always find elements which believe in the importance of dialogue, which believe in the importance of a kind of faith and certain principles. And one must address oneself to these elements which exist everywhere.

[Question] King Husayn of Jordan is in Paris and will have several conversations with the president of the republic. You yourself are here. Should one see this as coincidence or, on the other hand, should one see here support from France for the Jordanian formula of a confederation?

[Answer] It appears to me to be rather a coincidence in that we are all seeking peace and we are all trying to promote peace. We hope all the same that Jordan will take part in the peace process at some stage, whether it be according to the plans we adopted in Washington or whether it be through new plans. Our diplomacy is very flexible, pragmatic. We are seeking peace, through whatever procedures, to lead us to the achievement and establishment of peace.

[Question] Is it a coincidence that you are here together?

[Answer] I think so as we are all seeking peace, and in order to seek peace we must have as many contacts as possible with the powers that can help us, and this explains my presence in Paris.

CAIRO ARAB LEAGUE ISSUES STATEMENT ON JERUSALEM BILL

NC311357 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1342 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Cairo, 31 July--Arab League acting Secretary General Muhammad Riyad has stressed that all measures and acts of the Israeli occupation authorities constitute a flagrant violation of the Geneva convention and a grave obstacle to the chances of achieving a just, premanent and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

In a statement released today in response to the issuance of the Israeli law declaring Jerusalem the unified and eternal capital of Israel, Muhammad Riyad said that this law is another defiance of international law and the whole international community.

Riyad said that this grave Israeli defiance comes 2 days after the adoption of the UN General Assembly resolution that calls for complete Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territory, including Jerusalem. It also comes 30 days after the adoption of Security Council Resolution 476, which emphasizes opposition to the Israeli attempts to change the status of Jerusalem.

Muhammad Riyad said that the Arab League strongly condemns this extremely serious measure. It appeals to all states, peoples and international organizations to stand up firmly to this Israeli defiance and to take practical steps to fulfill the international community's will, represented in the UN resolutions.

PAPERS DENOUNCE ISRAELI DECISION ON JERUSALEM

ID010058 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2355 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Cairo, 31 July--In their Friday issues the Cairo papers AL-AHRAM and AL-JUMHURIYAH carry strong denunciation of the Knesset decision to make unified Jerusalem the capital of Israel.

AL-AHRAM describes the Israeli decision as a challenge to the international (?community) and says that the timing of the resolution exposes to the world the truth about Israel and its intentions, objectives and position regarding the peace march.

While making a comprehensive study of the situation following the Knesset decision, AL-AHRAM adds, Egypt takes into consideration the fact that this measure not only contradicts the spirit and letter of the Camp David agreements but also contradicts the will of the international community and the UN resolutions on Jerusalem. Furthermore, it adds, the United States itself opposes it and does not agree to it.

In conclusion, AL-AHRAM writes that before the Israeli Knesset made any decision on Jerusalem, Egypt had affirmed publicly and within the Knesset itself, its attitude toward the question of Jerusalem and its rejection of any geographic or political changes in its status on the ground that East Jerusalem is part of the West Bank and that the Palestinians have a right to Jerusalem just as they have a right to the West Bank.

AL-JUMHURIYAH writes that the preservation of Jerusalem (?and indeed) the preservation of Sinai are an Arab and Islamic responsibility which Egypt has shouldered and will continue to shoulder whatever the sacrifices needed.

It urges the Arabs and Muslims to stop sitting on the fence and to agree on an adequate practical reply, not only because of the gravity of the Israeli measure, but also because of the Arab and Islamic value of Jerusalem and because of the capabilities the Arabs and Muslims possess.

The question, the paper adds, requires the adoption of a stand by all Arabs, by the 700 million Muslims and by the hundreds of millions of Christians in the world.

The paper adds: How many Islamic conferences have been held and how many resolutions have they adopted, any one of which would be sufficient had the Arabs and Muslims backed it with (?practical) and moral (?support) in accordance with a plan which would force Israel to retract from its wrongdoing?

In conclusion, the paper asks: How many cries have been made at Arab summit and non-summit conferences wailing for Jerusalem? But no sooner do the conferences end and everyone goes his way, then division sweeps all, turning them into some sort of brothers at loggerheads.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER MEETS TURKISH PARTY LEADER

JN312024 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2000 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Jul (INA)--Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, met here today with Necmettin Erbakan, leader of the Nationalist Salvation Party in Turkey and the delegation accompanying him.

During the meeting Ramadan reiterated Iraq's desire to develop and strengthen the historical relations between the Iraqi and Turkish peoples and those between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Turkish Nationalist Salvation Party. He added that those who are trying to harm these relations are only serving imperialism and Zionism.

Discussing the internal situation in Turkey, Erbakan pointed out that the current political chaos in Turkey is the result of the existing (?conflict) among the parties. He said that his party's program is drawn up to realize Turkey's prosperity and progress far from foreign subservience.

The Turkish party leader arrived in Baghdad last Tuesday.

TARIQ 'AZIZ MEETS WITH VISITING DPRK OFFICIAL

JN311441 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1430 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Jul (INA)--Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council member and deputy prime minister, met here today with Kim Il-tae, chairman of the education committee in the state administration council and chairman of the DPRK-Iraqi friendship society.

During the meeting the two sides discussed aspects of cooperation between Iraq and the DPRK in the various fields. They also discussed their common struggle against imperialism and Zionism and the ways necessary to strengthen the nonaligned movement.

They also reviewed the situation in the Arab homeland and in Southeast Asia and the current international situation.

YUGOSLAV TOURISM DELEGATION ARRIVES 30 JULY

JN301617 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1555 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Jul (INA)--(Rojilk Marko), head of the general corporation of tourism and of the council of the Tourist Federation of Yugoslavia, arrived here today at the head of a delegation on a visit of several days to Iraq. (Marko) said that he will hold talks with officials at the general corporation of tourism in Iraq on the promotion of relations between the two friendly countries in all fields of tourism.

ROMANIAN INDUSTRY DELEGATION ARRIVES 31 JULY

JN310755 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0745 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Jul (INA)--A Romanian delegation led by Alexandru Rosu, machine building industry under secretary, arrived here today on a visit of several days to Iraq. Rosu said that he will hold talks with Industry and Minerals Ministry officials on the promotion of future cooperation in the heavy machine building industry.

INDUSTRIAL DELEGATION LEAVES FOR HUNGARY 31 JULY

JN310757 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0750 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 31 Jul (INA)--An Iraqi industrial delegation led by Industry and Minerals Under Secretary Subhi Yasin left for Budapest today to participate in the meetings of the Iraqi-Hungarian joint committee for economic, industrial and technical cooperation. Subhi Yasin said that Hasan 'Ali, Revolution Command Council member, trade minister and head of the Iraqi side to the meetings, will join the delegation later.

ITALIAN OFFICIAL LEAVES BAGHDAD AFTER 4-DAY VISIT

JN311014 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Jul (INA)--(Michael Achille), Italian Chamber of Deputies member and member of the Italian-Iraqi friendship society, left Baghdad today with his accompanying delegation following a 4-day visit to Iraq. He said that agreement was reached with officials in the Iraqi-Italian friendship society on a program of joint action in the two countries' interests.

28 JULY BORDER CLASHES WITH IRAN REPORTED

JN311307 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1225 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Jul (INA)--A responsible source in the Iraqi Ministry of Interior announced today that the racist Persian regime's forces have mobilized a recoiless rifle unit, estimated to be two batteries, in the region between the area of (Sadiyeh) in Iran and the borderline opposite the Al-Halafayah borderpost, at the Maysan junction in the southeast of Iraq.

In a statement to INA, the source stated that our forces are preparing to repulse any Persian attack.

The source stated that at 0755 last Monday the Persian regime's forces opened fire at the Iraqi borderpost of (Ash-Ship), adding that our forces returned fire and shelled the Persian borderpost of (As-Suwaybilah), thus inflicting heavy losses in both life and equipment.

The source added that the firing stopped at 0930 of the same day and that the Persian regime's forces were seen removing their dead from the area.

The source stated that on the same day, the Persian regime fired several shots from the Persian borderpost of Rezaabad at a Persian plane in Iranian territories. This is the second time that the Persian forces have confronted a Persian plane.

Reports from there affirm that this proves the extent of the conflict existing among the personnel of the reactionary agent Persian regime's forces.

ANTI-IRANIAN ARABISTAN OPERATIONS REPORTED

JN302025 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Seven racist Persians were killed and more than 37 others were injured in the explosion of an explosive charge planted by the Arab resistance of Arabisan in one of the Ahvaz city streets today.

A statement by the Arabistan youth said today that the explosion was in retaliation for the Arab martyrs in all the Arab arenas who were killed by the racist Persians' bullets. The explosion also led to the destruction of several cars and caused panic among the racists, who took to their heels.

The group which carried out the operation swore to take revenge for every Arabistan martyr executed by the racist Persian authorities and for every Arab assassinated by their criminal hands. Another statement by the Arabistan youth said that on 22 July another group planted an explosive charge on the Hoveyzeh bridge, which connects Hoveyzeh with (At-Tayniyah) and (Ar-Rufayyi'). The charge went off and completely destroyed the bridge.

It added that during the group's withdrawal, it clashed with a racist Khomeyni guard patrol. The clash resulted in several casualties among the guards. The group suffered no losses and returned safely to base.

DETAINED NATIONAL MOVEMENT LEADER IN LIBYA KILLED

JN260944 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0930 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Beirut, 26 Jul (INA)--The committee in defense of human rights and political detainees in Libya has disclosed that the Libyan authorities have recently assassinated one of the national movement leaders.

In a statement distributed here the committee said that Muhammad Faraj Hami, a 60-year-old Ba'thist struggler, had been assassinated in prison and that his corpse was handed over to his family in a closed box.

The committee cites the martyr's friends as saying that the martyr was subjected to brutual torture that completely paralyzed him.

The committee urged the Libyan people to unify their ranks against the Libyan authorities' barbaric acts. The committee also appealed to the international and popular organizations as well as all advocates of human rights to denounce these practices and to put an end to the physical liquidation campaigns.

MINISTER DISCUSSES PALESTINE, IRAN, INTERNAL SITUATION

LD250913 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 20 Jul 80 p 8

[Birgit Rasmussen Baghdad interview with Iraqi Culture and Information Ministry General Director Dr Hasan Tawaliba: "It Is Enough for Us If You Are Neutral"--date not given]

[Text] Baghdad--Mr Hasan Tawaliba is general director of the Iraqi Culture and Information Ministry and the regime's spokesman in communications with abroad. In a long conversation in his office he answered questions for BERLINGSKE TIDENDE on views of East and West, on Khomeyni and the dangers of possible contamination from the Islamic revolution, on oil as a weapon, on the Palestinian problem (he is himself Palestinian), on the execution of traitors, as he calls them, and, of course, on his own and the regime's views on President as-Sadat.

"As-Sadat? We will cut his head off," Mr Tawaliba said quickly in the middle of his conversation with me when he had relaxed a little. The sentence was probably accurate, but it must be said in fairness that his tone was jocular and provocative, and he went on: "Well, no, the Egyptian people themselves will find the way to put an end to this traitor's regime. And we will help them with that.

There are now around 1 million Egyptians in Iraq, we give them work, even in government offices, and support them and the political opposition in Egypt, first and foremost economically but also with all the means at our disposal."

Of the beginnings of an opening toward the West, the general director said that this is not wholly correct and does not at any rate mean that Iraq is now in the "Western bloc." "In the West incorrect conclusions are drawn from Iraqi criticism of certain aspects of the Soviet Union's policies--especially on Afghanistan. But this does not mean that we are completely opposed to the Soviet Union. We are still friends--and the United States is still our enemy. We have certain links with Western Europe for various reasons. We need technology of a high standard to develop our society--and without accompanying interference in our internal affairs. And we believe that Western Europe can reduce the existing tension and promote peace if it begins to act independently and not just follow the United States. The EEC countries ought to think about their own interests in our area. There are signs of this--especially from France."

Mr Tawaliba commented on the EEC countries' recent statement on the Palestinian question as follows:

"A small development in the direction of European understanding, but there is still a long way to go. Resolution 242 uses the term 'refugees', now the term 'people' is being used instead. Only one word changed in 13 years, so we are wondering how long it will take before the Palestinians' rights are accepted. There will be no swift solution. Everyone is waiting to see what will be in their best interests, and all these resolutions and so forth are only different delaying tactics, not attempts to find a solution. The United States is waiting until its presidential election is over and anything it may propose will only be part of a waiting game. Then we must wait for an Israeli election, and so on and so forth, and the game will go on like this--until the energy crisis finds a solution. In reality the United States and Israel are not seeking any other solution than one which assures them control over the whole area where oil is found."

[Question] And the Soviet Union?

[Answer] Everyone is in it for themselves, and everyone is interested in our area. And to use an Arabic metaphor: "Everyone has their hands in cold water--we have our hands in the fire--and we will not stop this fire but throw it at them."

[Question] You must mean oil as a weapon. Will Iraq use it against Denmark if we support Israel--apropos your oil minister's statement to Danish journalists during our energy minister's recent visit?

[Answer] I do not know what the oil minister said, but if we do use our oil as a weapon it will be against countries that help Israel against the Palestinians. But it is enough for us if you are neutral. For a long time we gave you a chance, because you are so far away, and others got to you before us and told you their views. The little understanding you have now, against the total absence of understanding before, was not reached without sacrifices. Thousands of human lives were lost so that you would understand a little. In Palestine, in Jordan, in Lebanon.

[Question] Why has Iraq been for so long almost a closed land to Western Europeans?

[Answer] We feared you and did not want you to come. And we were right, because we were weak and you were strong. We were afraid of you who had occupied and colonized us. But we do not make the new generation responsible for what their forefathers did. And now we feel strong and can act self-confidently toward all countries, even the superpowers. Weapons count, it is true, but sometimes they cannot defeat the people's will, as the United States found in Vietnam.

[Question] Is Iraq now afraid of Khomeyni's Iran?

[Answer] Khomeyni is a madman, a lunatic, and therefore he is not dangerous. Iran cannot threaten Iraq. A dangerous enemy means a strong country with a strong government, a strong army and a clear plan. In Iran there is only chaos: A president without any power in his hands, no authorities, an army with political battles between its units, differing views on everything imaginable. Iraq has a ruling party, a strong government, a sound economy, no unemployment, a people willing to follow its leaders, and we have a strong army.

Khomeyni was our guest for 14 years. (He was extradited as part of a deal with the shah, who in return committed himself to stopping the help to Kurdish rebels in Iraq--BERLINSKE TIDENDE editor's note). Not even the water he drank in our country (hospitality) was respected. We respect religious leaders, but they should not get involved in making politics in the name of religion. The Ba'ath Party is not a religious party. We take from Islam those principles that can help society, but we leave the religious part to people to practice freely themselves.

What happened in Iran was not an "Islamic revolution." It was a people's revolution in which everyone who opposed the shah took part, whether they were communists or religious or neither. But Khomeyni stole and is stealing the revolution from the people, and he is destroying all the other leaders who fought one after the other. All in the name of religion. It is because of this that he is not a religious man, but a devil. And he hates everybody. The task of a leader is to get the whole people to cooperate, his role should be like that of a father within the family. But Khomeyni sets everyone against everyone, gets them to fight each other and fans the fire the whole time, to get them to continue. Tell me, is there anything "religious" or "moral" in that?

[Question] Now that Khomeyni has urged the Shi'ites, who are the largest but not the most influential group in Iraq, to fight the regime, we asked if this situation has made the Iraqis feel a little insecure?

[Answer] Have you seen any Islamic revolution here? Khomeyni tried to use some Iranians who were living in Iraq but did not want to become Iraqis for his ends, and we said that they should leave, as they did in the thousands. They did not care about this country. What do you do in Denmark with foreigners who do not follow the "traffic regulations"?

[Question] Your regime has recently executed--among others--one of the Iraqi Shi'ites' religious leaders, Ayatollah Baqir as-Sadr. Why?

[Answer] Baqir as-Sadr was working against the state politically to the advantage of a foreign country, in other words he was a spy, and we will use the law against such a man, whether he is a religious leader or not. What if a Dane spies for the Soviet Union, for example?

[Question] We do not have the death sentence.

[Answer] (With an ironic smile): You let him spend the rest of his life in prison. We prefer to free him and give him eternal peace immediately. Is this not more humane?

[Question] The executions that we hear have regularly taken place in Iraq after accusations of political conspiracies or of spying activities leave us with the impression of an extremely hard regime, as you surely know.

[Answer] Remember that everything that took place and is taking place in this region is the responsibility of Europe. We must do what we are doing to survive and to preserve our independence as a state. We are a small country which others are trying to control and occupy because of what we have--oil. The whole of this region was once backward and foreign influence very great. We are trying to put an end to this by educating the people, growing strong--and sometimes handing out tough punishments. The people have freedom--except the freedom to betray their country and sell themselves and Iraq to other powers. It is our country's independence that is at risk--the independence that is also a principle of the nonaligned movement.

[Question] Is it legal to be a communist in Iraq?

[Answer] Yes, if you love this country more than the Soviet Union. Otherwise not. We will not change our minds about this. There are Iraqi communists, but no party. We have seen how communists tried to seize power in the country, even though we let them out of prison when we came to power, established a national front with them and made some of them ministers and higher officials. When the front was established we agreed that communism should not be allowed to infiltrate the army, but they nevertheless formed a communist organization in the army with the intention of seizing power. We know those cowards well. They always form a front together with others, but later they work against this front. The cowards who had the chance to betray Iraq are now content to distribute pamphlets around Europe.

[Question] Are there still any Jews in Iraq?

[Answer] A few and some of them who left the country have returned to their homes. For example, we have some experts here, including a famous scientist, a historian. And we distinguish between Jews and Zionists. Judaism was born here in the Middle East--Zionism originated in Europe.

[Question] Does Iraq aspire to the role of leader of the Arab world?

[Answer] We are a working people seeking the best for the Arab world, and do not think of ourselves as "leaders". We are hopeful, although the road is very difficult. Sometimes not a large country but a little light can lead the way in the prevailing darkness. And perhaps some will look to this light, even from afar....

SPOKESMAN REJECTS ISRAELI DECISION ON JERUSALEM

JN311713 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] The official Jordanian spokesman declared today that the Jordanian Government considers Israel's decision on unifying Jerusalem and considering it as its capital as a decision contravening international norms and principles, the UN resolutions and the resolutions adopted by all the UN bodies. The spokesman said that the Jordanian Government does not recognize the Israeli decision in part and parcel, and considers Jerusalem as an integral part of the occupied Arab territories. The spokesman added that Jordan rejects this decision and considers it as null and void.

The government, the spokesman said, will reconsider its relations with every state which accepts the Israeli decision concerning Jerusalem or will transfer its embassy to Jerusalem. The spokesman added that Israel's aggressive decision will remain an isolated and worthless decision.

The spokesman said that the Arab countries should hasten to take a unified, firm and powerful stand. This stand should make Israel and those supporting it understand that all the Arabs will reassess their political and economic relations with every state that supports the Israeli decision on Jerusalem.

The spokesman said that it is also incumbent upon the Islamic countries to adhere to the resolutions they recently adopted in Amman concerning Jerusalem and to boycott Israel and the countries which support the arbitrary Israeli stand.

AR-RA'Y on U.S. Response

JN010902 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 1 Aug 80 pp 1, 12

[Editorial: "Jerusalem and the U.S. Stand"]

[Text] The U.S. reply to the Israeli law that annexed Arab Jerusalem was not an adequate response to the dangerous aggression that has taken place. Indeed, the comment made by the U.S. State Department spokesman was confined to belittling the effects of the law, by saying that it does not commit Washington, while at the same time expressing the hope that this law will not obstruct the self-administration talks.

Such a comment means that Washington will not transfer its embassy to Arab Jerusalem, although the law itself considers Jerusalem to be part of the Israeli capital. This stand constitutes a minimal positive attitude in regard to what has taken place. However, what is strange is the U.S. administration's determination to continue the self-administration negotiations, now that the Israeli law has removed Arab Jerusalem from the framework of these negotiations.

It is clear that the continuation of this farce would mean that Israel would be able to achieve its ambitions, while the other negotiators are permitted to protest. Thus, as long as words and protests do not affect the Israeli scheme, it would be in Israel's interest for the negotiations to continue.

It is of note that the superficial scorn expressed by the U.S. administration about the Israeli law and this administration's desire to continue the negotiations have the following goals:

1. To benumb world public opinion and to avoid the appearance of any serious actions in the international arena in response to the Israeli procedure, which constitutes a challenge to international will, and scorns and disdains the UN resolutions.

2. To make the world believe that negotiations on Arab Jerusalem will continue as long as the self-administration talks are underway, and that there is no need to adopt any procedure before these negotiations end. Thus, Israel would find more time to entrench its annexation of the holy city.

3. To prevent the Egyptian regime from reconsidering its calculation and outcome of its policy, and thus to prevent unity of the Arab ranks.

Thus, the U.S. stand on the Israeli procedure against Arab Jerusalem should be considered cautiously. The minimal positive stance represented by this and by the act of not transferring the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem should not push us to disregard the other grave and negative aspects that are also included in this stand.

After what has taken place, had Washington been serious in its objection to the Israeli aggression on Arab Jerusalem, it would have adopted procedures over which Israel has no power; namely, suspension of the unlimited military and economic aid that is flowing to the Israeli entity, or the insinuation that it would stop using its veto in the UN Security Council to protect Israel. But Washington is very far from doing anything like this. Indeed, some believe that the road to the White House passes through Arab Jerusalem.

AR-RA'Y REPORTS AL-BAKRI 30 JULY KILLING IN AMMAN

JN010812 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 31 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Amman--'Abd al-Wahab Badr ad-Din al-Bakri was killed in Amman yesterday when he was shot by three persons driving a car in the area of the garages in Al-'Abdali. Public security directorate sources have said that the three persons escaped in the car immediately after the incident. However, the security authorities have managed to apprehend one perpetrator and confiscated the weapons used in the incident. The sources added that the responsible authorities have begun an investigation to discover the cause and motives of the incident. Al-Bakri was 48 years old. He died after he was taken to hospital following the incident.

Crown Prince's Condolences

JN010813 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 1 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Amman--Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, has delegated Yusuf Buran, secretary general of the royal court, to extend his condolences on the death of 'Abd al-Wahab al-Bakri.

FOREIGN MINISTER BUTRUS MEETS SYRIAN COUNTERPART

NC010737 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Last night it was disclosed that Foreign and Expatriates Affairs Minister Butrus and Syrian Foreign Affairs Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam held a meeting in Shtawrah. Reports had earlier been leaked that the meeting would be held today. Minister Butrus conveyed the outcome of the meeting to the president. The impression gained from these talks seems to indicate that they were not encouraging despite the optimistic talk about the removal of the obstacles facing the national accord government.

Minister Butrus was extremely secretive about the outcome of these talks and did not wish to make any statement because of the reported secrecy and delicacy of the talks. The Butrus-Khaddam meeting was shrouded in utter secrecy and kept out of the limelight. Even the date of the meeting was kept secret.

IRANIAN ENVOY DEMANDS PROTECTION FOR EMBASSY

NC010950 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0915 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] The Iranian ambassador to Lebanon, Kamal Mussavi, visited Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus today. It has been learned that Mussavi raised the question of the tense situation around the Iranian Embassy in Ar-Ramlah al-Bayda' following the shelling of the embassy during clashes between the Amal movement and Iraqi Ba'thists the night before last. Mussavi demanded protection for the embassy.

PRESIDENT SARKIS DELIVERS SPEECH AT ARMY DAY CEREMONY

NC010937 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0802 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Speech by President Ilyas Sarkis at the ceremony held at Shukri Ghanim barracks military school in Al-Fayyadiyah on the occasion of Army Day--live]

[Excerpts] On the occasion of Army Day, it gives me pleasure to express to the army--command, officers, noncommissioned officers and soldiers--feelings of friendship and appreciation which this happy occasion stirs in my heart. It also gives me pleasure to express to the fraternal Syrian Arab Army, which also celebrates this day and which assumes delicate responsibilities in Lebanon under difficult circumstances, my sincere appreciation and good wishes.

Graduate officers: Let the swords you received today be the swords of right, justice and dignity which you unleash to defend Lebanon. Let the arms which carry them remain united to strengthen the salvation march.

Oh soldiers, we are continuing the march amidst a welter of unparalleled difficulties in all fields. Despite the accumulation of obstacles and the succession of shocks, we are continuing the march--the march of building the army. This is the march of the state and the homeland. It is the march of faith in our existence and what is more dear than existence--our freedom, right and dignity.

We have given top priority to security issues in general and to army issues in particular. We have never denied and will never deny the army anything it needs, within our limits, because we believe that the army is the fence around the state and the shield of the country.

We have also given top priority to the question of the national accord. Security and accord are the cornerstone in rebuilding the homeland. You have made auspicious unifying steps in the march to rebuild the army. The difficult conditions in the country dictated that they precede the steps leading to the national accord. You have received successive shocks but you withstood them armed by your faith in Lebanon. What we seek is a national accord which would provide you with the support you deserve because of the sacrifices you have made for Lebanon. After proclaiming the accord's principles, we have taken new positive steps which were accepted and supported by all the Lebanese.

ARMY TO HAVE 30,000 MEN BY END OF YEAR

NC312132 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] In an interview with Lebanese television, Col Mahmud Matar said that the Lebanese Army now numbered 23,000 soldiers who were supplied with the most modern equipment, and that it was the strongest armed organization. On the occasion of Army Day, Colonel Matar said that the military establishment was looking forward to Lebanese accord among the various Lebanese sides so that the army could take control of all Lebanese territory. Accord, he said, contributes to the strengthening of the military establishments. He also said that the army would have 30,000 men by the end of the year.

PRO-IRANIAN, PRO-IRAQI SHI'ITE CLASHES REPORTED IN BEIRUT

LD311242 Kuwait KUNA in English 1025 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Beirut, 31 July (KUNA)--Rival Shi'ite militiamen loyal to Iraq and Iran fought intermittent clashes in Beirut's Moslem sector before dawn Thursday reportedly injuring six persons, security sources reported.

Combatants of the two sides fired a half dozen mortar shells at the sea-side offices of the Iraqi and Iranian embassies here.

Several mortar shells and rockets also slammed into an adjacent field hospital operated by the pro-Iranian Shi'ite militia faction Amal inflicting damage to the premises, according to statements by the movement.

A spokesman for the pro-Iraqi Arab Socialist Ba'th Party [ASBP] accused Amal militiamen of provoking the clash by opening fire at the embassy offices inflicting damage to the fourth floor.

The two-hour clash was contained by Syrian peacekeeping soldiers who were rushed to the area in large numbers to enforce a cease-fire.

The shaky cease-fire was holding in the late morning hours Thursday, but gunmen from the two warring factions were still manning sand-bagged positions in the sea-side neighborhood of Ouzai on Beirut's southern edge.

The two factions have been engaged in intermittent clashes since the outbreak of the present crisis between the two giants of Iraq and Iran earlier this year.

The recent confrontation in Lebanon broke out following the assassination Monday by unknown gunmen of Moussa Sheib, a 42-year-old Lebanese Shi'ite member of the ASBP.

AL-ASAD MEETS LEBANESE SHI'ITE COUNCIL OFFICIAL

JN010927 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0915 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Damascus, 1 Aug (SANA)--At 0900 today President Hafiz al-Asad received Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din, deputy chairman of the Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council in Lebanon. At the meeting, they reviewed developments in the Arab arena and the need for cohesion among the national and progressive elements in Lebanon, in order to abort all schemes to undermine Lebanon's Arabism and safety.

BROTHERHOOD MEMBERS CONTINUE TO ANNOUNCE WITHDRAWALS

JN010625 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Aleppo--A new group of Muslim Brotherhood organization members have proclaimed their innocence and withdrawal from this organization, benefitting from law No. 49, issued by his excellency President Hafiz al-Asad.

The day before yesterday, 29 July, the following citizens approached the Aleppo governor and announced their withdrawal from the Muslim Brotherhood organization. Jamal ad-Din Afghani, born in 1968; Muhammad 'Adil as-Sa'id, born in 1943; Ahmad Salih, born in 1939; Muhammad Sa'id Bashid, born in 1946; 'Abd ar-Razzao Bathish, born in 1944; Muhammad al-Haj Qasim, born in 1946; Mahmud al-Ahmad, born in 1923; 'Abd al-Mun'im ibn Qasim , born in Saraqib in 1957; 'Abdallah 'Ubayd ibn 'Ali, born in Saraqib in 1956; 'Amir 'Ubayd ibn 'Ali, born in Saraqib in 1907' Muhammad Yahya al-Faruqi ibn Muhammad, born in Ma'arrat Ma'arrin in 1955; Muhammad Rashid Qaddur, born in 1930; and Muhammad Walid al-Musa ibn Ahmad, born in 1962.

Two days before this, the following citizens approached the Aleppo governor and proclaimed their withdrawal from the Muslim Brotherhood organization: Musa Musa ibn Subhi, born in Al-Bab in 1955; 'Abdul al-Aziz 'Izzat Agha ibn Mahmud, born in 1957; and Muhammad 'Ali ash-Shawi, born in Aleppo in 1953.

More Withdrawals

JN312047 [Editorial Report] Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic at 1915 GMT on 31 July carries a 12-minute report on statements submitted by former Muslim Brotherhood organization members to the Dayr az-Zawr governor in which they stressed that since their withdrawal from the organization years ago, they have had nothing to do with this criminal gang and have no knowledge about the acts of sabotage it is carrying out and that they denounce and condemn all the organization's acts. Following are the names of these former Muslim Brotherhood organization members: Dr 'Izz ad-Din Jawwalah, born in Dayr az-Zawr in 1922; Muhammad Salih Ab'ad ad-Dayri, born in Homs in 1919 and residing in Dayr az-Zawr since 1963; lawyer 'Abd al-Hamid 'Atiyyah, born in Dayr az-Zawr in 1929; engineer Ramadan 'Abbud, owner of an engineering firm; Salih Tu'mah and Ibrahim Ahmad at-Taha, teacher of Islamic culture at the Euphrates secondary school in Dayr az-Zawr; 'Awwad Jaza' al-'Abid ibn Hammud, son of Zayna, born in Hajin in 1935; Muhammad Thabit ibn Ahmad Gharib, born in Dayr az-Zawr in 1919, and Ratib ibn Ahmad Gharib, born in Dayr az-Zawr in 1931.

TISHRIN APPLAUDS FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION WITH USSR

JN010728 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 1 Aug 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "What Is Natural and Unnatural in Foreign Relations," the newspaper TISHRIN says: The apprehension shown by the various imperialist quarters about Syria's development of its relations with the Soviet Union is neither odd nor unexpected. Syria is aware of this and takes it into consideration. The imperialists oppose the development of Arab-Soviet relations on the basis of their own interests and their determination to keep the area and the Arab-Israeli conflict within their grip. However, in its determination to develop the quality of its relations with the Soviet Union, both on the Syrian level and on that of the Arab ranks, Syria acts from its deep concern for both national and pan-Arab interests, the national will and the exercise of the right of sovereignty in developing foreign relations with other countries, depending upon these countries' stands on the supreme pan-Arab interest.

TISHRIN affirms that Syria's trend toward developing the quality of its relations with the Soviet Union is not a maneuver, an act of propaganda or a bargaining card. It is a decision dictated by various Syrian, Arab and international factors. It is a decision to be implemented, like all of the other important decisions made by his excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, which become prominent landmarks in the area's development and in the history of the Arab-Zionist conflict. What Syria is calling for is obvious, though it has been somewhat delayed. It is dictated by the need to exercise sovereignty and independence and to safeguard the Arab nation's land, rights and future.

TISHRIN adds: Just as positive neutrality in the 1950's was necessary to free the foreign policy of countries that had achieved political independence from the effects of subservience to imperialist countries--and this was both advocated and practiced by Syria--the qualitative development of relations with the Soviet Union is now necessary to remove the U.S. umbrella from the area and to lift the nightmare of the Zionist and imperialist military aggression in the area. These are two important conditions for the establishment of peace and for the exercise by the peoples in the area of their rights, independence and sovereignty, in order to save their resources from the imperialist monopolies' clutches.

Cooperation with the Soviet Union, which is different in nature from the imperialist countries and which supports and backs the pan-Arab struggle, is natural and necessary on the Arab level. In contrast, it is unnatural to tolerate the U.S.-Zionist umbrella over the area or parts thereof, to retain the various forms of U.S. hegemony in different parts of the area, to leave the oil wealth to be plundered by imperialism and to allow Arab oil revenues to support the imperialist monetary system.

Since cooperation with the Soviet Union is a source of power for the Arab nation and its pan-Arab and progressive forces, this cooperation has been the target of imperialist and Zionist plotting and sabotage. The example provided by As-Sadat is good evidence to this. In view of the fact that Syria, under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, always acts according to its free national will, it has always been determined to safeguard its friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union.

ARMY UNIT CARRIES OUT TACTICAL EXERCISE 29 JULY

JN291719 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] In accordance with the instructions of President Hafiz al-Asad, commander in chief of the army and armed forces, one of our mechanized units carried out a tactical exercise this morning. The active phase of this exercise was watched by Maj Gen 'Ali Aslan, deputy chief of staff, and several commanders from the army headquarters and other formations.

Major General Aslan listened to a briefing by the director of the exercise on the different phases of the tactical exercise. The vanguards of the mechanized unit then took up their positions and began the attack, under cover of artillery and air force fire, to destroy enemy forces which broke through our mock defense line.

Supported by paratroopers and other forces, the mechanized unit succeeded in destroying the enemy and regaining our original defensive position. It then got ready to continue the offensive, with the support of other army formations, to break through hostile defense lines and expel the enemy from the territory it occupied.

The fighting conditions and positions were close to real combat conditions and positions. There was also complete coordination among the ground forces, air force, paratroopers and other formations, which helped strengthen the fighting capability of the mechanized unit and achieve the objectives of the exercise.

Major General Aslan inspected the units which participated in the exercise, praised their efforts and issued the necessary instructions to them to continue the hard work and training so as to maintain a high level of fighting capability and thus enable our armed forces to rise to the level of their great responsilities and the high hopes pinned on them by the Arab nation in its struggle against the Zionist enemey.

MAURITANIA

OULD ZAMEL DESCRIBES UN SESSION ON PALESTINE

AB311605 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Mr Mokhtar Ould Zamel, returned home last night from New York where he attended the UN special session on the Palestinian issue. This morning the minister described the session as a success for Palestinians and the Arab world.

[Begin Ould Zamel recording] I have just participated in the special session of the UN General Assembly of the Palestinian issue. It must be noted that the UN does not very often hold special session. It holds such sessions in the event of exceptionally serious issues. This session was held at the request of the nonaligned countries, which realized that the achievement of peace in the Middle East will necessarily be obtained after the settlement of the Palestinian issue. But all decisions made by the UN and which are to be implemented through actions in the Security Council have failed due to the intransigence of the Zionist clique, which has always been supported by its allies and in particular by the United States which abusively uses its veto right to block all constructive resolutions and decisions on the Palestinian issue.

In view of the situation, the nonaligned countries found it indispensable to hold a special session very urgently. Thus, it was held 22 to 29 July in New York. I must mention that the decision to hold this extraordinary session was prompted by the need to revive the proposals of the committee of the General Assembly set up especially to defend the inalienable right of the Palestinian people.

During a very constructive debate in which I participated, the General Assembly decided to vote two resolutions. The first one upholds the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, their right to go back to their fatherland, to self-determination in their territory, Palestine, and to the creation of an independent Palestinian state without foreign interference and [words indistinct]. The motion was voted by a majority of 112 for and 7 against, which shows how unanimous many countries were to support the Palestinian cause actively. In view of this, we believe that it was a major victory for Palestinians, for the Arab nation and for the peace and justice-loving countries. [end recording]

OULD ZAMEL DETAILS VISIT TO GUINEA-BISSAU

AB311608 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Mohamed Mokhtar Ould Zamel, recently made a working, friendly visit to Guinea-Bissau. In the following interview to (Mohamed Ould Luli), he points out the results of this visit.

[Begin Ould Zamel recording] As a matter of fact, I made a friendly and working visit to Guinea-Bissau 21 to 24 July, where I led a delegation of our country. During the visit, I discussed with my colleague and brother, the minister of foreign affairs of Guinea-Bissau, the fraternal and friendly relations of cooperation existing between Mauritania and Guinea-Bissau.

During our stay we signed an agreement establishing a commission charged with devising ways and means of strengthening the cooperation between our two countries. I also had the honor and privilege to be received by President Luis Cabral with whom I discussed the ties between our two countries. [end recording]

CHIEFS OF DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS BRIEFED ON ATTACK

AB311053 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Mr Ahmed Ould Zein, minister of economy and finance and the interim minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, yesterday received the members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Mauritania. During this interview the minister briefed the chiefs of the diplomatic missions on the situation resulting from the aggression perpetrated by Morocco against the Bou Lanouar locality in (?Wanshott), near Nouadhibou.

MOROCCO

MOROCCAN, MAURITANIAN OFFICIALS DISCUSS BOU LANOUAR RAID

LD312210 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Abdelrahmane Baddou, secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, received the Mauritanian ambassador this morning. He came to obtain clarification for what he described as an attack by Moroccan aircraft on Bou Lanouar, approximately 96 kilometer from Nouadhibou and 30 kilometer from the border between the two countries, and which supplies Nouadhibou with its water.

The secretary of state drew the attention of the ambassador to the fact that his claims regarding Bou Lanouar constituted a new element, being in contradiction with the official statement of the Mauritanian Government as made to his majesty's ambassador in Nouakchott and which in turn contradicts the statement issued by the Military Committee for National Salvation [CMSN]. At first it was claimed that the Moroccan Air Force bombed the town of (Bouera). Then a statement by the CMSN said that the attack took place on (Bouera) and Nouadhibou at the same time, while another version claimed that the matter was no more than a violation of Mauritanian air space. From all these contradictory statements, it transpires that the issue is groundless.

The secretary of state, in the name of his majesty's government, denied categorically that any Moroccan aircraft had attacked Mauritanian territory and confirmed that his majesty's government continues to respect the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Mauritania within the borders as agreed in 1960. Baddou also protested strongly to the Mauritanian representative at the unbefitting style pursued by his government in its handling of this matter, at the unfriendly tone of the CMSN statement and at the campaign of defamation waged by the Mauritanian press against our country. The secretary of state expressed the belief of his majesty's government that the matter was a planned one, made by elements striving to spoil the fraternal relations and existing understanding between the two countries. The Mauritanian ambassador promised to pass these clarifications to his government.

PRIME MINISTER MZALI CHAIRS POLITICAL BUREAU MEETING

LD010240 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] The party Political Bureau held its periodic meeting Wednesday evening under the chairmanship of Mr Mohamed Mzali, secretary general of the party and prime minister. Various aspects of the situation now prevailing in the country were examined during the meeting.

The Political Bureau also looked into the situation of a number of party coordination committees, and in preparation for the forthcoming conferences of the coordination committees, it considered the situation prevailing within certain committees. In order to ensure the success of the forthcoming conferences, the Political Bureau has decided to dissolve the coordination committees in Tunis Al Madinah, Banzart, Qafsah and Qabis. It has decided that they be replaced by provisional committees whose role is restricted to preparing for the elections and ensuring that they are held in a free and democratic way and in a sound atmosphere. The members of these provisional committees may, however, be candidates for membership of the forthcoming coordination committees.

The Political Bureau, on the other hand, decided to dissolve the party cell of (Ezzahra) and to put an end to the party activity of Habib Fathallah, Abdelhamid Touati and Chedli Guetat and to bring them before the party disciplinary committee.

PLO'S QADDUMI ARRIVES IN TUNIS FROM U.S.

LD312136 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] PLO Political Department chief Faruq Qaddumi arrived in Tunis this afternoon from the United States where he took part in the UN General Assembly special session on Palestine.

PAPERS SCORE ISRAEL'S JERUSALEM LAW

LD311532 Tunis TAP in English 1437 GMT 31 Jul 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Tunis, July 31 (TAP)--Under the title "A New Disgrace," the Tunisian Daily LA PRESSE comments today on the Zionist attempt of "legally" annexing the Al-Quds holy city and make it the Israeli capital.

The Zionist attitude, the paper writes, is at the same time jeopardizing and tragic. Jeopardizing in so far as it could be prejudicial to the universal religious patrimony, by defacing the shrining city. Tragic, since it reflects the Zionist state of mind and its total hermitism to all attempts of dialogue and negotiations.

It is to Egypt to draw first the conclusions for an Israeli new attempt. Will As-Sadat finally be conscious of the meaning of the Israeli new attitude? Will he accept such a perilous state of fact?

All the Arab and Muslim world is waiting for a response from Cairo, LA PRESSE finally argues.

For its part, AL-'AMAL daily focused its editorial to the current voyage of discovery the European council's president, Gaston Thorn, is making around the Arab world to collect all the fundamental ideas about the Arab-Israeli conflict.

"The West," says the newspaper, "certainly knows all the aspects of the problem, the real points of the conflict as well as means proper to ensure a just and lasting settlement.

"It prefers to recourse to this intricate diplomatic move to convince the holders of the Camp David deals that such a proceesing does not lead to a just and definitive solution of the crisis.

"In fact, it is necessary to find a way out towards a leading settlement of the problem, the Palestine one, the cause of which has just had an resounding victory at the United Nations".

WESTERN SAHARA

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON MOROCCAN 21 JULY CASUALTIES

LD262004 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Summary] In a communique published today the Saharan Information Ministry says that in a 25-minute attack last Monday against the positions of the Moroccan troops in Guelta-Zemmour, in the Saharan Republic, the Saharan combatants of the Saharan People's Liberation Army, using heavy weapons, inflicted considerable losses in life and equipment on the occupation forces.

JUSTICE MINISTER TAMIR RESIGNS FROM CABINET

TA311904 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Justice Minister Shmu'el Tamir has informed the prime minister he has decided to resign from the Cabinet. This has been learned by our correspondents Razi Barqua and Shim'on Schiffer. Justice Minister Tamir belives that with the withdrawal of MK Nof from the Democratic Movement, an intolerable situation has developed whereby three Democratic Movement ministers serve in the Cabinet while the movement has three Knesset members. Our correspondents report that according to one of the assessments, differences of opinion have developed between minister Tamir and Deputy Prime Minister Yadin, since Mr Yadin is not prepared to intervene so that the Democratic Movement gives up the labor and social welfare portfolio.

Tamir Interview

TA312004 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Interview with Justice Minister Shum'el Tamir by correspondents Ya'aqov Ahime'ir and Elimelikh Ram in the television studio--live]

[Excerpts] [Ahime'ir] This Evening Justice Minister Shum'el Tamir informed the prime minister that he is resigning from the government. With us in the studio is Minister Shum'el Tamir. Good evening, sir. Mr Tamir, why did you decide to resign from the government?

[Tamir] Our faction, the Democratic faction, is today composed of four Knesset members. We have three ministers in the Cabinet. In my view, this is improper from a public-representational point of view. This has been my view all along and I made it known to my friend Prof Yadin, the head of the party. His view, and that of Minister Katz, was that in the present special circomstances this was acceptable. A month ago I was going to inform the prime minister of my conclusion, that since I did not regard this as propoer, I intended to resign from the government. I was going to inform the prime minister on 1 July. To everyone's regret the prime minister then suffered a heart attack, and I was convinced that I must not do this to him before he had regained his full strength.

Another path was also open to me. I know--and I hope I will be forgiven for saying this--that if I were to bring this matter to the Democratic Movement's Council, of the 50 Council members 40 would chose me as a candidate to remain in the government, in preference to my fellows. No one disputes this. But this would have meant obligating colleagues, whose opinions differ from mine--Minister Katz, for example--to resign in contradiction of his view that we can remain three ministers with four Knesset members. This I did not want to do, and I decided that it was preferable, in good spirit and friendship, and out of continued membership in the Coalition, to resign from the government and to remain in the Democratic faction, in the Coalition as a loyal member of the Coalition.

[Ahime'ir] And you will continue to support the government?

[Tamir] I shall continue to support the government and I do not intend to be a passive Knesset member, but to be active, to come, to participate, to vote as a regular Knesset member. I do not want the government to fall. I do not want the Alignment to return to power. And I shall do everything in order to add stability to the government. But I am not ready to accept--I felt that I was lying to myself if I continued to serve in the government as the representative of a movement that has only four MK's while we have three ministers.

[Ahime'ir] Mr Tamir, I want to ask you: Is what you term the improper, the numerical ratio the only reason for your resignation, or is this perhaps a way to sever yourself from the Democratic Movement and from Prof Yadin who heads it?

[Tamir] God forbid. It was thought that there would be a rift between myself and Prof Yadin--some thought this would happen from the very first day. But all those who said so were proved wrong and they are not in the movement. We continue to work together in friendship, and today when I informed him of this, everything was in this same friendship. I shall remain a member of the Democratic Movement. As for the government, niether I nor the party ever claimed that we identified with everything in the government's stands. Just 2 or 3 weeks ago, in a Moqed program in which you interviewed me, I stated frankly that there were matters with which I was not content; but basically, I prefer that the present government continue to serve.

[Ahime'ir] Mr Tamir, is your step not influenced by the elections to the 10th Knesset? Are you now open to offers--to use somewhat blunt language--from other parties?

[Tamir] My friend, I have been hearing this question for 3 years now: Are you returning to Herut, are you joining the Likud, do you have intentions? And all those who said this tried all kinds of efforts to join up with all manner of elements, while I remained a member of the Democratic Movement, and I shall continue in it. The Knesset elections are still a year and a half away, and it is more convenient to run in the elections from a ministerial position, as a justice minister who--and once more I will not be modest--is getting very good feedback from his activities, but who nonetheless says: I am leaving an office which I enjoy, which is running well. While I have completed a lengthy series of legislative measures in the past months and weeks--measures which fill my heart with satisfaction--there are still many on the way, and I regret that I will not be able to complete these on my own. Nonetheless, I want to walk upright, look straight at people, and say: I am the representative of a public which has the right to three ministers; I cannot do this today.

[Ram] Mr Tamir, you are leaving behind you a government, if one may say so, without Moshe Dayan, without 'Ezer Weizman, without Shmu'el Tamir. I assume that your place will undoubtedly be filled by Minister Moshe Nisim.

[Tamir] He is a very good minister.

[Ram] I do not doubt it. Adn Mr Begin is still faced with the question of the Defense Ministry and the Foreign Ministry. What kind of government are you leaving behind you?

[Tamir] I am leaving behind a government which has virtues and weaknesses, achievements and flaws. I shall continue to support it because given the international and political and economic situation, with all the weaknesses the public finds in it, I know--and I say this as one who in a few days' time will no longer be a member of this government--the government's achievements, its staying power, and I know this not only concerning the Justice Ministry, which I and others are proud of, but also about other ministries. I know the whole picture, and I also know what the alternative is. Therefore I shall continue to support the government.

Reaction to Resignation

TA311947 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1932 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] With the release of the report on Tamir's resignation at the beginning of the television newsreel, it has been reported from the prime minister's office that the prime minister knew of Justice Minister Tamir's intention to resign this afternoon.

A meeting has been arranged between the prime minister and Minister Tamir on Sunday, before the Cabinet meeting, and until then, the prime minister will not react to the announcement on the resignation. The prime minister's confidants wished to emphasize, though, that Minister Tamir has made it categorically clear he will continue to be in the Coalition and to support the government.

MK Avraham Sharir, the head of the Likud Knesset faction, said that Tamir's step is a courageous public step worthy of note and appreciation. However, at the same time it is a loss for the government that a minister who has proved his ability in the sphere entrusted to him will leave the government.

Senior Labor Party circles said that this is a step in the direction of the Likud government's final disintegration. A government from which the foreign minister, the defense minister, the finance minister, and now the justice minister have resigned, has turned into a loose limb getting its final breathing space only from the fear of failure in the coming elections.

Reactions from the Democratic Movement: MK 'Aqiva Nof, who is close to Justice Minister Tamir, has announced he regrets that Shmu'el Tamir will not be in the Israel Cabinet for long. Tamir's step this evening proves the fairness of the move I took yesterday, MK Nof said.

MK Shlomo Eliyahu wanted to emphasize that there is no connection between Minister Tamir's resignation and MK Nof's joining the AHVA faction.

A reaction from the SHAY: MK Mordekhay Virshubsky says that Minister Tamir's resignation has come very late. The DMC [Democratic Movement for Change] should not have been in the government for 2 years.

Further Reaction

TA010610 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Prof Yiga'el Yadin's associates have said that he has not yet decided whether he would continue to serve in the Cabinet. However, they noted that they could not infer from conversations they had with him that he was intending to resign. Circles in the Democratic Movement have told our correspondent Razi Barqay that Yadin's resignation would only serve Tamir's needs. In their opinion, Yadin himself understands this. Professor Yadin has so far refrained from commenting. He said he would only do so after he convenes his movement's institutions and confers with the prime minister.

This morning, Minister Burg said that he would ask for a meeting today with the prime minister to discuss the situtation created by Tamir's resignation. Burg told our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer that the situation is unclear because there are many actors on the stage and some of them have not yet said their lines.

Cabinet ministers have told our political correspondent that they do not believe Minister Tamir's resignation will result in a government crisis. Some of them do not even regard Tamir's announcement as a final move. Ministers Burg, Nisim and Landau have suggested waiting for a conversation, scheduled for Sunday morning, between Tamir and Menahem Begin. Off the record, they said that this is a distinct political move intended to examine Tamir's political future in light of the impending elections.

Minister Yisrael'el Katz has told reporters that he was told by Democratic Movement circles that there are intentions to isolate him and Professor Yadin within the movement. He could not, however, confirm those reports.

Likud Knesset faction Chairman Avraham Sharir believes that Minister Tamir will seek to join the Likud. He told our correspondent Amnon Nadav that the Likud will consider such a request seriously. Sharir also emphasized that, so far, Minister Tamir has never talked about this explicitly.

Next week, the Democratic Movement Secretariat will continue to discuss its future participation in the government and the coalition. Outgoing movement Secretary Yisra'el Granit said that Tamir's resignation will, no doubt, accelerate processes within the Movement. Granit insisted that the Movement should withdraw from the Cabinet and perhaps even bring about early elections.

Last night, MK Aqiva Nof announced that he is firm in his decision to quit the Democratic Movement. He has joined the AHVA Movement, which currently has three Knesset members--all of whom had withdrawn from the Democratic Movement. They said they saw no reason to rule out parliamentary cooperation with Minister Tamir. However, for the AHVA Movement, they stated their preference to act as an independent faction.

POLITICAL CIRCLES REACT TO AS-SADAT ON JERUSALEM LAW

TA311239 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Political circles in Jerusalem have strongly rejected statements attirubted to the president of Egypt to the effect that the endorsement of the Jerusalem law by the Knesset contradicts the Camp David accords. The circles have told our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer that Jerusalem was not included in the peace treaty, and added that Israel's position on this issue was clarified both in the course of the negotiations and after them. The political circles emphasized that the charge made by the Egyptian president that the Jerusalem law distorts the Camp David accords are without foundation.

The accusations made by Egyptian Radio and TV Minister Mansur Hasan that Israel was postponing the autonomy negotaitions were termed unfounded by poltical circles. Israel is the party that closely and faithfully adheres to the peace agreement; the diversions and transgressions from these agreements come from the Egyptian side.

CAIRO REACTION TO JERUSALEM LAW REPORTED

TA312029 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Eypgt is delaying its official reaction to the Jerusalem law until Saturday evening. Our correspondent in Cairo Ehud Ya'ari reports that it is possible that contrary to expectations Cairo's reaction will be moderate. Our correspondent Ehud Ya'ari reports on the mood prevailing in Cairo on the day following the passing of the Jerusalem bill and on the eve of the autonomy talks: [Begin Ya'ari videotaped] Will you now stop the autonomy talks? As-Sadat was asked and he promptly answered with an angry tone: Do you want to decide for me? I have not said such a thing. In the midst of the wave or rumors about a sharp Egyptian retaliatory act, more moderate sounds are heard here now. One of the Egyptian president's confidants told me today: We have not been surprised, nor are we frightened. We have considered and will continue to consider the future risks involved.

Egyptian radio and TV minister Mansur Hasan said here this evening that the new law adds an obstacle and constitutes a violation of the Camp David accords. However, he hints, the talks will continue since efforts should be doubled now rather than reduced. This sounds like a clear-cut statement.

As-Sadat cools the spirits and, as is his wont, builds up tension. He has taken time-out for himself until Saturday. Only then will he announce his decision.

In the meantime, on his instructions, Vice President Husni Mubarak, Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Deputy Prime Minister Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din met today to prepare a proposal for the Egyptian reaction. They fear too rash and harsh steps. Mubarak and 'Ali are not threatening, in the meantime, to suspend the talks or recall the ambassadors for discussion. Kamal Hasan 'Ali himself says: It does not matter what Israel is doing in Jerusalem; our position regarding Jerusalem remains unchanged.

The Americans also appealed to As-Sadat not to create another crisis. The paper prepared in the meeting, we have just seen, will be brought to As-Sadat's scrutiny the day after tomorrow, and until then the campaign of condemnation and insult against the Knesset decision will continue.

Egyptian sources claim that the decision that will be made will not be emotional, but a reaction resulting from thorough deliberations. Therefore, what As-Sadat decides will point to his basic tendencies more than to the tactics he has chosen for this stage. As-Sadat, one of his confidants told me this evening, is seeking an answer not only for the Jerusalem law but also for all the difficulties.

In any event, until this moment the autonomy talks are continuing as usual. The specific case referred to is the discussion of the subcommittee dealing with the elections issue, including Yehudit Huebner, the Interior Ministry's assistant director general, head of the Israeli subcommittee, and Mamduh 'Abd ar-Razik, Egypt's ambassador-designate in Bonn. The technical preparations for the plenary talks in Alexandria at the beginning of next week are also continuing without interruption. So far, Ambassador Ben-Elisar has not been advised of a meeting when he will be informed of As-Sadat's decision. [end videotape]

'MAJORITY' AGAINST MOVING BEGIN'S OFFICE, FOR JERUSALEM LAW

TA311540 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 31 Jul 80 p 3

[Pori Poll: "Majority Objects to the Transfer of the Prime Minister's Office; Large Majority Favors 'The Jerusalem Law'"]

[Text] A majority of the Israeli public opposes the transfer of the prime minister's office to East Jerusalem, but a large majority supports the "Jerusalem Law." These are the findings of a nationwide public opinion poll conducted by the Pori Institute at the request of HA'ARETZ last week.

In reply to a question "Should the prime minister's office be moved to East Jerusalem?" 42 percent replied in the negative, while 38.4 percent replied in the affirmative. Another 2-3 percent are willing to support the transfer of the prime minister's office to East Jerusalem but only under certain conditions, such as "if this move is not detrimental to peace," or if "the transfer does not involve unnecessary expenses," or if "one branch of the prime minister's office will remain in Western Jerusalem as well." The remaining 17.3 percent did not have an opinion on the transfer of the prime minister's office to the eastern part of the city.

The response to the question: "Are you for or against 'the Jerusalem Law'?" 60.1 percent were for it versus 14.9 percent against it. Another 2.5 percent were willing to support the adoption of the law under certain conditions, such as "if its adoption is postponed until the autonomy talks are over," or "if we do not have to pay too heavy a political price for it," and if "its adoption did not involve such vociferous publicity."

The man who conducted the poll, Pori director Refa'el Gil, notes that a particularly large group--22.5 percent of the respondents--had no opinion on the matter or did not hear about the bill. The poll encompassed a representative sample of 1,200 men and women, who were interviewed privately in their homes all over Israel.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL MEETS LATIN AMERICAN ENVOYS

TA311717 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] The new director general of the Foreign Ministry, David Qimhi, has held get-acquainted meetings with six Latin American ambassadors whose embassies are in Jerusalem. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer believes that the issue of these embassies remaining in Jerusalem came up in the meetings. The Foreign Ministry director general explained to the envoys Israel's position on Jerusalem and on the law passed in the Knesset. Next week he will meet with the other ambassadors whose representations are located in Jerusalem.

FOREIGN MINISTER SHAMIR MEETS WITH SISCO

TA311116 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 31 Jul 80 p 1

[Parliamentary correspondent report: "Shamir Conferred With Joseph Sisco"]

[Excerpt] Yesterday Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir conferred with former U.S. Under Secretary of State Joseph Sisco. It has been reported that they discussed the situation in the Middle East and examined the various possibilities of advancing the talks. The Israeli foreign minister and his guest also pointed out the possibilities of a negotiation on an interim agreement in lieu of the current system of attempting to reach comprehensive agreements. Joseph Sisco has expressed his desire to meet with Prime Minister Menahem Begin, and this will be arranged.

AS-SADAT EXTENDS 'STANDING INVITATION' TO PERES

TA311513 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 31 Jul 80 p 10

[Ilan Kfir report: "'Standing Invitation' from As-Sadat to Peres"]

[Text] Egypt's President Anwar as-Sadat has recently sent a personal message to Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres with "a standing invitation" to visit Egypt and meet with him at any time, preferably soon, to continue their dialogue. Peres has accepted the invitation in principle, but the time for the meeting has not yet been set.

In a conversation with an associate of Peres, As-Sadat spoke warmly about the Israeli opposition leader. He added that his desire not to widen the rift between himself and Prime Minister Menahem Begin had prompted him not to repeat in public his invitation to Peres. However, he reaffirmed his wish to meet with Peres in the near future. Peres visited Egypt about a year ago, as As-Sadat's guest, and was accorded a state reception. As a special gesture, As-Sadat dispatched his private helicopter to Cairo airport to fly Peres to a meeting with him in Alexandria. Egyptian sources recently disclosed that another central Labor Party figure was looking into the possibility of meeting with President as-Sadat.

EEC LEADER GASTON THORN ARRIVES FOR TALKS

TA311606 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1530 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Statement issued in Jerusalem by the Israeli Foreign Ministry's spokesman on the occasion of the arrival of Mr Gaston Thorn, the head of the EEC's Foreign Ministers Council, in Israel on 31, July]

[Text] The head of the EEC's Foreign Ministers Council, Mr Gaston Thorn, arrived in Israel today at the head of a delegation. We are welcoming the visit of Mr Thorn, who has visited in the past, since we have always wanted to maintain an open and friendly dialogue with friendly countries so as to present our views and to listen to others'.

Prior to his visit we told the guest what our country had stated in the past, namely that we reject both the substantive and procedural aspects of the principles included in the Venice declaration by the nine EEC countries. We will not conduct any negotiations on the basis of the Venice declaration. Our talks with Mr Thorn will be free talks in the course of which views may be exchanged on all subjects of interest or concern to both him and us.

In the course of his visit Mr Thorn will meet with the president of the state, with the prime minister, with the foreign minister and with other Cabinet members. Mr Thorn will be the foreign minister's guest and will lunch with him today.

Thorn-Begin Meeting

TA311822 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 31 Jul 80

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Excerpts] The European envoy, Luxembourg's Foreign Minister Gaston Thorn, arrived in Israel as the representative of the nine EEC countries. Thorn has come to explain the European countries' position as reflected in the Venice conference's resolution: self-determination to the Palestinians, including the PLO in the political negotiations. The government has decided to receive Thorn, but not to hold talks with him on the basis of the Venice resolutions. Thorn was received by the prime minister early this morning. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir participated in this meeting. We are now going over to our correspondent David Vitztum at the prime minister's office.

[Vitztum] The talk between Gaston Thorn and the prime and foreign ministers lasted longer than expected. At the end of the meeting Gaston Thorn thanked his hosts for the long meeting used for a lengthy and sincere talk.

[Thorn-in English] It was no surprise to me as it's certainly no surprise to you that there are some divergencies as in the approach. The prime minister explained to me the situation, how it is seen from Israel. I explained why the community took the resolution of Venice...

[Vitztum--interrupts, translates and continues] Gaston Thorn said that disagreements remain even after the talk. He said: I would not say where we differ and on which points we agree since this may harm our mission. Asked whether he mentioned to the prime minister the PLO's inclusion in the political talks, he said: I told the prime minister that in our opinion this could be useful, but the prime minister does not share our opinion.

Luxembourg's foreign minister, 52, young, the head of the EEC's Foreign Ministers Council, said upon leaving the meeting with the prime and foreign ministers that he came here to inquire into things, not to mediate. We have not come to intervene in the Middle East affairs but to learn things and to offer our contribution, he said.

Israel was initially reserved about the very idea of a European delegation's arrival in the region, but Foreign Minister Shamir arrived at the Ben-Gurion airport today to receive the guest. The Foreign Ministry's statement has even expressed support for Gaston Thorn's visit in Israel and the desire to hold a free dialogue between the two sides, although not on the basis of the Venice resolutions.

[Unidentified speaker] Prime Minister Begin said there is no room for a change in the negotiations between Israel and Egypt or in the way they are conducted as summed up at Camp David. The prime minister said this to the head of the EEC countries' delegation, Gaston Thorn from Luxembourg. He leveled harsh criticism at the abstention of the EEC countries in the UN General Assembly vote on the Palestinian issue. The UN resolution calls on us to withdraw from Jerusalem, but 100 years will pass before any withdrawal is talked of, Manahem Begin said. He made it clear to the head of the European delegation that Israel will not conduct negotiations with it on the basis of the Venice conference's resolutions passed last month. Mr Begin totally rejected Gaston Thorn's remarks to the effect that the PLO's inclusion in the political talks can be beneficial.

The Luxembourg minister said he came to hear Israel's views and was not surprised to encounter disagreements. He, however, refrained from detailing the subjects on which agreement has been reached and the subjects on which the differences have remained. Foreign Minister Shamir participated in the meeting.

Thorn-Navon Meeting

TA311831 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 31 Jul 80

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Text] President Yitzhaq Navon received Gaston Thorn, the head of the EEC ministers council, for a talk in the afternoon. Mr Thorn told the president of the state that the nine EEC countries do not mean to harm Israel, but to check the possibility of solving the Middle East conflict in a different framework since they believe difficulties exist in the Camp David accords. The president of the state told the guest he can speak with him only about problems about which there is a consensus in Israel, such as a unified Jerusalem, no withdrawal to the 1967 borders and opposition to the PLO.

MILITARY TO INCREASE SUPERVISION OF WEST BANK COLLEGES

TA312048 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] The military authorities have decided to increase supervision over the colleges in the territories. An order regarding higher education was released yesterday. The order is intended to correct ills that have been in existence for 13 years in the territories. Our correspondent reports that to date there are no precise criteria on admitting students or lecturers in to the colleges. As of next year the military authorities will examine whether university teachers develop or possess tendencies of inciting and inflaming students. The heads of the colleges protested this order, complaining that the military authorities does not grant them academic freedom. Today about 5,000 students are studying in the West Bank towns.

'AL HAMISHMAR SAYS EGYPT AWAITING CHANGE OF ISRAELI GOVERNMENT

TA311520 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 31 Jul 80 p 1

[Smadar Peri report: "Egyptian Information Minister: The Impasse Will Continue Until the Israeli Government is Changed"]

[Text] Cairo believes that Israel's prime minister will not be able to contribute to the peace process beyond what he has done until now, after Menahem Begin has given Egypt all he believes Israel should give in the framework of the peace agreement. Cairo is now awaiting a change of government in Israel. If a new government is established in Jerusalem, the peace process may be given an accelerated momentum.

Cairo now expects a temporary break and an impasse in the deliberations over the solution of the Palestinian problem, which will last until after the elections in Israel, scheduled for November 1981 at the latest.

If Menahem Begin will be sitting on the opposition benches after the elections, his party will be able to fulfill its function as opposition, with its members headed by Menahem Begin pointing to the recent months of their activity in the Israeli Government and the difficulties encountered in conducting the negotiations.

This emerges from an interview given last night by the Egyptian Information Minister [title as published] Mansur Hasan, who is a leading figure in the Egyptian cabinet, to Monte Carlo Radio. Mansur Hasan criticized Prime Minister Menahem Begin, saying he is "a captive of an ancient ideology and has obsolete opinions." He explained that there is one hope in Egypt at present--that the Likud government will make one step forward in the peace negotiations so as to guarantee itself a good position in the Israeli elections campaign.

This is not the end of the road in the peace negotiations--the Egyptian minister said on the Jerusalem bill, explaining that his country can disagree with the Israel Government's policy.

Referring to the "violent" verbal exchanges between the leaders of Israel and Egypt, the Egyptian minister explained that President as-Sadat has "nothing personal" against Prime Minister Begin and reiterated that in Cairo they are waiting for a change of government in Israel.

The Egyptian minister referred to an interview published yesterday in the German weekly, STERN, in which President as-Sadat stressed that in his opinion Jerusalem could be united under a joint administration, with an Arab in charge of the eastern part of the city and an Israeli in charge of the western part, and the administration of both parts of Jerusalem will be carried out jointly.

The Egyptian minister called the Jerusalem bill "another obstacle on the way to attaining an overall peace," stressing that Egypt is obliged to double its efforts from now on.

RAMLA PRISONERS END HUNGER STRIKE 31 JULY

TA312037 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] The 46 prisoners who were on a hunger strike in the Ramla prison voluntarily returned to regular eating this evening, after 5 days of a hunger strike. About 280 other prisoners who were on hunger strikes in other prisons are continuing. Our correspondent Dan Semama reports that all the prisoners drink water and are under medical supervision.

COMMUNICATIONS MEETING ANNOUNCES CREATION OF NEWS AGENCY

AB311345 Paris AFP in English 1147 GMT 1147 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Yaounde, Cameroon, 31 Jul (AFP)--Delegates from nearly 50 states conferring here on communications policy in Africa have decided to create a PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY (PANA) as soon as possible as part of a series of measures aimed at preparing the coming of a new order in communications in the continent.

The African 80 conference organized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) yesterday also recommended creation of a fund to promote culture and develop communications and information in Africa.

Delegates called on each country to give priority to interstate telecommunications systems to facilitate the movement of information, and asked UNESCO and the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) to create or strengthen the telecommunications industry in African states.

They also recommended creation of an African higher education communications institute aimed at training top level staffs, establishment of a pan-African publishing house, and the setting up of regional film production and distribution systems.

The week-long conference which ends today further called on UNESCO to provide financial and human resources to develop rural communications, and for the development of traditional communication forms and the promotion of African languages.

Delegates also decided to call a special conference about non-African radio stations whose presence in the continent embarrasses national radios.

Speaking at a news conference here yesterday on progress towards creating the news agency, its director Cheick Diallo said PANA was going to have a solid and reliable telecommunications network.

A team of experts is examining the transmission facilities and communications infrastructures of member states and will present a detailed report on established equipment in September, he said.

Mr. Diallo added that the movement of news and information would come following fixing of a quota of news to which each member state will have a right in order to assure an equal participation, the sole (means) of guaranteeing the different partners.

For the administration of the news agency, PANA management is finalising the headquarter's agreements covering relations with the host country (Senegal) and the regional centres envisaged at Lagos, Kinshasa, Lusaka, Khartoum and Tripoli, Mr. Diallo said.

PANA was also engaged in realising a management training programme.

Mr. Diallo said: By setting in motion the decolonisation, demonopolisation and the democratisation of news, the agency will promote a wide and balanced movement of news.

We will thus be able to provide ourselves with a comprehensive response with which to meet the foreign media who alone hold the real means of information.

Meeting Ends

AB312203 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] The 10-day UNESCO-sponsored intergovernmental conference on communication policies in Africa has ended after unanimously adopting a declaration on communications in Africa.

The participants to the conference also adopted a final report on the proceedings of the meeting. Our staff reporter, George Ngwa, was there and now fills in the details:

[Begin Ngwa recording] The Yaounde declaration adopted at the end of the conference is a comprehensive policy paper on culture and communication in Africa. It seeks to resolve with African member states of UNESCO to decolonize communication structures which often still conform to old colonial patterns and not to the needs and aspirations of the African peoples. More important is the realization by participants of the urgent need to give higher priority to the formulation of global integrated policies in the field of culture and communications, to the establishment and expansion of infrastructure for the exchange of information and cultural life and to the indegenous production of all kinds of messages and cultural (?programs).

The participants expressed the need for a new conception of freedom of information such as new [words indistinct] society instead of subjecting them to the conditioning of those who control the powerful communication media. The participants stressed the importance to increase access to information for the rural areas to guarantee freedom of information and to improve working conditions [word indistinct]. They deplored the dearth of bilateral and multilateral help for the development of communications in African countries and (?stated) that collective self-reliance which is based on increased confidence in (?inner) parties and on its capacity for innovation, remain the only key to African development. To this end, representatives have formed their collective will to work for changes called for by the present world situation.

They declared their preparedness to cooperate with all who are willing to correct the imbalances and historical dependence under which Africa is laboring in the information and communication spheres. The participants appealed to UNESCO and other bodies and agencies of the United Nations to collaborate in establishing a new communication and information order such as could allow complete self-fulfillment to all peoples in peace, justice and freedom.

The adoption of the Yaounde declaration was followed by a speech from the director general of UNESCO, Mr Amadou Matar M'Bow, summarizing the proceedings of the conference. He lauded the spirit in which discussions were held and praised the determination shown by delegates to stand for a united front for the quest of a new rural communication order. Mr M'Bow said the discussions demonstrated that Africa has left the era of [word indistinct] slavery and called on participants to examine with great care the resolutions adopted with a view to their speedy implemention. He ended by presenting a UNESCO silver medal to Mr Guillaume Bwele to reward him for what he described as an important contribution to UNESCO's activities, especially to the success of the Yaounde conference.

In the motion of time that followed, the Algerian delegate on behalf of members of the other delegations, thanked President Ahmadou Ahidjo, the government and people of Cameroon for the warm hospitality accorded participants. Cameroon's minister of information and culture, who is chairman of the conference, Mr Guillaume Bwele, in his closing remarks said a great lesson should be drawn from the meeting because it has a proportion of the [words indistinct] associating categories, especially the rural masses, in the development of communication infrastructures. [end recording]

SOMALIA

MOGADISHU REPORTS ON U.S. AID OFFICIAL'S VISIT, TALKS

LD311540 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 31 Jul 80 EA

[Text] President Siad last night received in his office the deputy chairman of the United States Agency for International Development Mr Joseph (?Wheeler). During their talks, Challe Siad and Mr (?Wheeler) discussed matters related to the current economic problems facing the world and laid particular stress on the large number of refugees pouring into Somalia and the need for urgent humanitarian relief to save these people.

Mr (?Wheeler) said he was very pleased with the humantarian assistance Somalia was extending toward the care and upkeep of the refugees. Present also at the ceremony were: the Somali vice-president, Challe Hussein Kulmiye; the finance minister, Challe Abdullahi Ahmad Abdou, and other officials.

UGANDA

AMERICAN AID BEGINS TO ARRIVE IN UGANDA

LD311358 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 30 Jul 80 EA

[Text] More than 1 million hoes are expected to reach farmers by the end of the year as part of the U.S. Aid for International Development [USAID] grant to Uganda.

One thousand five hundred metric tonnes of American steel (?plate) has already been delivered to Uganda Tools Limited in Jinja, for the manufacture of farm tools. The steel will keep the whole factory operating for 7 months. The hoes are part of the 24 million shillings grant signed in September 1979.

Other items are expected to arrive soon. These include vegetable foods, gunny bags, pick-up trucks, bicycles and spare parts. Distribution of the USAID goods will be carried out by the Uganda cooperative movement and the Ministry of Cooperatives and Marketing, which will supervise the project and ensure that the commodities are distributed only in the neediest areas of Uganda.

FOOD, MEDICINE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE FROM WEST GERMANY

LD311922 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 30 Jul 80 EA

[Text] Fifteen people have died of hunger in Dokold County and hundreds are starving in Kioga County of Lira District. This was disclosed by an official of the Church of Uganda Relief and Rehabilitation Committee, Mr (Ochaya), when he was addressing people at Saint Augustine Community Center in Lira.

He said he is going to ask the Church of Uganda Relief and Rehabilitation Committee to send some food to the two counties. Mr (Ochaya) also disclosed that the Church of Uganda is expecting several tons of food and medicine from West Germany.

GHANA

SHIPPING STRIKE COSTS COUNTRY $5 MILLION; NEW SHIP ARRIVES

AB312055 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Ghana has lost $5 million as a result of the industrial action by officers of the Black Star Line since 10 June this year. This was disclosed by the acting managing director of the line, (Mr. Y.K. Quartey), in an interview with a GBC [Ghana Broadcasting Corporation] correspondent in Accra today.

He explained that the dismissal order by the government does not affect the junior ratings of the Black Star Line. (Mr Quartey) said efforts are being made to put at sea as soon as possible all vessels at ports of Tema and Takoradi. He hoped with the recruitment of new and dedicated officers, the Black Star Line would achieve efficiency and recover the huge losses it had incurred in the past.

One of the four ships ordered by the Black Star Line from Korea, the Keta Lagoon, has berthed at the Tema harbor and is discharging its cargo. The three others, the Volta River, Sisili River and Tano River have also sailed from Korea on their maiden voyage to Ghana.

Speaking to a team of GBC reporters on board the ship, its (Master) Captain Frimpong, said the ship arrived just about the time the president was due to go on the air to broadcast on the fate of the Black Star Line officers. Captain Frimpong said soon after the broadcast, naval officers came on board to take over the ship, but after some (?consultations) the officers were allowed up to the following morning to pack their belongings and leave. He said he and his fellow officers were informed on the following day that their ship was not affected.

Captain Frimpong said the crew of his ship are confused and disorganized and do not have any sense of direction with regard to the president's directives. He said he is trying to get in touch with other officers to find out what the situation is, since his crew had been out of the country for the past 6 months.

GUINEA-BISSAU

TRIAL OF ANTIREGIME PLOT PARTICIPANTS BEGINS

AB312225 Paris AFP in French 1726 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Bissau, 31 Jul (AFP)--The trial of the members of a commando team made up of opponents of the regime in Guinea-Bissau, arrested in November 1978, began on Thursday before the War Tribunal of Guinea-Bissau.

The commando team which infiltrated into the country across the northern boundary (Senegal), was led by Mr Malam Sanha and Mr Rafael Barbosa, who are both defectors from the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC).

According to official sources in Bissau, the members of the commando team intended to eliminate the leaders of the country physically, carry out acts of sabotage, establish a neocolonial regime and end the process of unification in which Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde are engaged.

LIBERIA

CABINET REDUCES CURFEW HOURS EFFECTIVE 4 AUGUST

AB010725 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Beginning Monday 4 August, the curfew hours will start from 1 am to 6 am. According to an executive mansion release issued in Monrovia yesterday, the chairman of the People's Redemption Council and head of state, Master Sergeant Samuel K. Doe, said the PRC had approved a cabinet decision to change the curfew hours. Immediately after the 12 April coup a dusk to dawn curfew was imposed for security reasons on the Liberian state. The curfew hours were later changed to begin from 11 pm to 6 am.

MALI

FRENCH MINISTER SPEAKS ON FRANCO-AFRICAN COOPERATION

AB311830 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The French minister of cooperation, Mr Robert Galley, who has arrived in Bamako for the second time in 8 months, held a half-hour talk with the head of state. He spend a quarter of hour at the worksite of the national museum; another 50 minutes with the head of the Malian diplomatic service and about 40 minutes in a working session with the government.

Mr Galley was received this morning at 0800 by the president of the republic. The press communique which announced this states that Franco-Malian bilateral cooperation was at the center of the talks which enabled the two statesmen to make a complete survey of the many French aid programs for Mali. This meeting, which lasted for more than half an hour, brought to light the will of the two countries to strengthen their cooperation which is already firmly rooted, despite a gloomy and difficult international economic situation, particularly unfavorable for the countries of the Sahel region whose efforts at development are annihilated by the effects of drought.

Mr Robert Galley then paid a courtesy call on the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation before taking part in working session with the government at the ministerial council meeting hall in (Koulouba).

The Malian delegation was led by Mr Mady Diallo, minister of finance and commerce and included Ministers Alioune Blondin Beye, Pagnanama Kone, Robert Tieble N'Daw, Abdoulaye Amadou Sy and the Malian ambassador to France. On the French side, apart from Mr Galley: the French ambassador to Mali, the representatives of the Aid and Cooperation Fund and the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation. In reply to the assertion that French-speaking African countries are a French "game preserve," Mr Galley had this to say:

[Begin Galley recording] I find the term "game preserve" is quite inappropriate. I think the formulation you should adopt is to say that the bonds of friendship which have been woven over the years, and especially at the time when African helped us, during the period of wars and period of difficulties which confronted France, have created between us links which go beyond normal economic, financial and friendly cooperation.

It seems to me that a real solidarity has been created between France and the French-speaking African countries, and this solidarity can be explained by the fact that we use the same language, the use of the same formulas in a certain number of sectors like administration, and this always causes my country, France, to consider, in matters of cooperation, that support for the economies of developing countries should be given the highest priority in French-speaking African countries. [end recording]

SENEGAL

GUINEA'S BEAVOGUI SPEAKS ON RELATIONS DURING STOPOVER

AB312222 Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 21 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] The prime minister of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, Mr Lansana Beavogui, who made a stopover in Dakar, flew to Conakry yesterday with the members of the delegation which accompanied him to Praia. He was seen off from Dakar by his counterpart, Mr Abdou Diouf, with whom he had had discussions Saturday.

Seizing this opportunity to exchange views with Mr Abdou Diouf on bilateral relations between Senegal and Guinea, Mr Lansana Beavogui explained that he had talked with his counterpart on Guinea's recent admission to the Gambia River Development Organization. On bilateral as well as international issues, the Guinean prime minister expressed his satisfaction with the similarity of Guinean and Senegalese points of view. As a result, he said, Guinea's African and international policy was "the same as the one we observed followed by our Senegalese brothers and friends."

This, according to Mr Beavogui, indicates an "undeniable" solidarity. As proof of this, he cited the perfect harmony which existed between the two heads of state during the previous summit of the Organization of African Unity, held in Freetown, where Presidents Sekou Toure and Leopold Sedar Senghor understood each other and "dealt with Africa's problems with the same lucidity, the same comprehension and the same loftiness of spirit."

According to Mr Beavogui, Senegalese and Guineans could be proud of the attitute of Presidents Sekou Toure and Senghor at this high summit, for, due to their positive contributions, we can once again consider the OAU to be a healthy organization, capable of progressing and of being ever useful to our continent.

Speaking on such thorny problems as the Saharan crisis and the Chadian imbroglio, the Guinean head of government explained that it was thanks to the Guinean and Sengalese heads of state that a catastrophe was avoided.

According to him one must always speak the truth and defend it because, he remarked, it was due to this truth which was spoken that the other delegations and heads of state learned "that which was and that which was not."

In conclusion, he indicated that, by informing the people of Africa, they will know where the truth lies, and in this way, "We shall not see a people which did not follow the truth."

BRIEFS

UNDP AID--Senegal will be granted 6.65 billion CFA francs by the UNDP [United Nations Development Fund]. This aid will be provided during the third phase of the organization, which runs from 1982 to 1986. This was announced by Mr Bertin Borna, the UNDP resident in Dakar on his way back from the organization meeting in Tunis. The said phase will give priority to agricultural development, combating desertification, formation of human resources and development planning, among other things, which means a more dynamic interaction between national and regional programming. [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 25 Jul 80 p 1, 3 AB]

ANGOLA

TOGO FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON OAU INSPECTION TRIP

AB311146 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] The Togolese minister for foreign affairs and cooperation, Mr Anani Akakpo-Ahianyo, member of the OAU commission charged with the evaluation of damage during recent attacks by the racist South African regime in the Republic of Angola, arrived in Luanda yesterday. It is recalled that during the last summit in Freetown, the OAU appointed a commission to go to Angola to evaluate the damage. This OAU commission comprises three countries: Nigeria, as a member of the UN Commission Against Apartheid; Algeria, as a member of the OAU Sanction Committee; and Togo, as chairman of the Committee of the 19 of the OAU. The Togolese foreign minister is therefore the first of this delegation to arrive in Luanda. Mr Anani Akakpo-Ahaianyo was welcomed by his Angolan counterpart, Mr Paulo Jorge.

NAMIBIA

VILJOEN: INDEPENDENCE REQUIRES INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION

LD311644 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] The administrator general of South-West Africa, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, says a unilateral declaration of independence in South-West Africa will create more problems than it resolves. An internationally recognized independence for the territory remains very important.

Dr. Viljoen said in an interview with Radio Republic of South Africa that he wanted to emphasize that the introduction of internal self-government to South-West Africa was not tantamount to a unilateral declaration of independence because South Africa still exercised control over important areas of government. He said he believed that true stability in South-West Africa was not possible without recognition by a significant section of the international community.

Dr Viljoen accused the United Nations of causing repeated delays in reaching a settlement because of its deviations from the original settlement plan. The onus, he said, was now clearly on the United Nations to prove its objectivity toward a settlement in the territory.

MOZAMBIQUE

UGANDA'S MUSEVENI HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN MAPUTO

LD311408 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 30 Jul 80 EA

[Excerpts] Late this morning, Yoweri Museveni, vice chairman of the Uganda National Liberation Front Military Commission, gave a press conference to the national and foreign news media in Maputo. He started by referring to the purpose of his visit to Mozambique. He said he had come to Mozambique to brief our government's officials on the present situation in Uganda and to thank the Mozambique people for their support in the struggle to overthrow the Idi Amin regime. Yoweri Museveni recalled that during Mozambique's struggle for liberation, Frelimo trained Ugandan cadres in the liberated areas of Mozambique. They later played an important role in the struggle against the Amin regime.

He also spoke of the diplomatic support given by Mozambique to the Ugandan people and stressed that President Samora Machel was one of the few African leaders who opposed the election of Idi Amin as chairman of the OAU in 1975.

About the general elections to be held in Uganda this year, Museveni said his country is confronted by serious economic problems caused by the bad administration of the former regime. He gave as an example the existence in the country of about(?3) million bags of coffee which could not be exported because the transport network had been destroyed by the former regime. To solve these problems, Uganda needs a capable government with a correct and noncorrupt economic policy, he said.

On the policy of his own party, the Uganda Patriotic Movement, Yoweri Museveni said if he won the general election he would proceed with a purge of the state apparatus and the reconstruction of all sectors with emphasis on the fight against underdevelopment.

On foreign policy, Museveni said that his party would cooperate with all countries based on mutual advantages.

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY ASSESSES MONDALE AFRICAN TOUR, CRITICISM

LD311650 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] The approaching presidential elections in the United States are being felt in Africa in more ways than one. U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale has made a quick tour of some countries in Africa. One correspondent reports from Lagos that back home he will be able to tell black voters that the Carter administration identified itself totally with the black peoples of Africa and their aspirations.

Mr Mondale's visit, reports the correspondent, came as a critical time as black leaders start deciding where they will swing the crucial black vote. To swing black Americans behind Mr Carter, Mr Mondale told a Nigerian audience that many more Americans at the present time believe that their destiny is linked to yours and he castigated South Africa, the traditional whipping boy of the West and the Third World. Joining in the chorus was the American ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Don McHenry, who has said that South Africa should prepare for sanctions if it dragged its feet on a settlement in South-West Africa/Namibia. This is what has prompted the South African prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, to say that people who are in favor of sanctions against South Africa should ask themselves one important question: Where would they obtain their strategic metals if sanctions were imposed on South Africa? Such an attitude, he considers, poses a greater threat to the rest of the world than to South Africa.

It is known and appreciated that the United States needs to associate with the political feelings of black Africa in support of American trade relations with the continent in which Nigerian oil has become a vital feature. But, as Prime Minister Botha has pointed out, when confronted with policies that call for embargoes on trade with South Africa, will this improve the standard of living of the blacks? Will it improve the security of the West? Will it improve the political dispensations in South Africa? Certainly not. More than 2 years ago former Prime Minister John Vorster told 600 American businessmen in Johannesburg: Destroy South Africa and what have you achieved, whose interests do you serve?

It will not serve the interests of the Free World nor the interests of Africa. That remains the truth today.

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE ADDRESSES COMMERCIAL FARMERS UNION MEETING

Assurance of Assistance

LD311450 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 30 Jul 80 CA

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, says the government is determined to assist commercial farmers so that the agricultural industry remains the most vital industry. Addressing the 15th [as heard] annual congress of the Commercial Farmers Union in Salisbury this morning the prime minister said: Now that Zimbabwe is back in the international community, the government will ensure that more outside markets are created so that the farmers will benefit. He said one of the government's most important tasks is to get peasant farming operating profitably. The prime minister said the government wants to make sure that peasant farming is raised from mere subsistence to a profitable commercial occupation. Turning to education Comrade Mugabe said the government appreciates the initiative taken by farmers to raise the standard of education. He said the government must now play a role in running of the farm schools whose standards he said, must be improved.

Replying to a question on the remarks made by some government officials Comrade Mugabe said people should go by what the government does rather than what party officials say.

Assurance of Profitability

LD311452 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 30 Jul 80 CA

[Excerpt] The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, says one of the government's most important tasks is to see to it that peasant farming operates profitably. Addressing the 37th [as heard] annual congress of the Commercial Farmers Union in Salisbury today Comrade Mugabe said the government wants to make sure that peasant farming is raised from mere subsistence to a profitable commercial operation.

Appeal for More Productivity

LD311454 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 30 Jul 80 CA

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, today told a gathering of white farmers that they hold the lives of 7.5 million people in their hands. Addressing the annual Congress of the Commercial Farmers Union he said the government will do all in its power to assist them in building a great Zimbabwe. Appealing to the union to strive at every level to boost the country's food production the prime minister said he believes the government has done its best to encourage the farmer. Comrade Mugabe said it is necessary to now show even greater determination than that shown duringthe war years. The prime minister assured the congress that the problem of dissident guerrillas leaving their assembly points and carrying out acts of banditry is receiving the government's urgent attention.